

## When Nature Fails To Believe Science

By Philip J. Hilts

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In an unusual episode of scientific publication, the latest issue of the British journal *Nature* includes research results that the editors do not believe.

Peter Newmark, the deputy editor of *Nature*, said that if the results are true, "we will have to abandon two centuries of observation and rational thinking about biology, because this can't be explained by ordinary physical laws."

The research shows that the immune system's antibodies work even when they are in a solution so diluted that no antibody molecules remain in it.

There is no known physical basis for such action. It would mean there is some bizarre way that the solution could remember the presence of the antibody molecules and act as if they were present.

Mr. Newmark said the results were particularly objectionable because they tend symbolically to support homeopathy — the scientifically discredited practice of using herbs and oils "attuned" to organs to cure ailments in them. Dilution of the remedy and vigorous shaking are prominent in homeopathy.

The authors said that shaking the solution for 10 seconds was essential to their results. Failure to shake it resulted in a failed experiment.

Researchers who worked on

the experiment had as much trouble believing their results as the editors. For a year they conducted some 70 different trials in several laboratories with numerous special controls in an attempt to weed out errors and erase the result.

Finally, when there were no more ways to challenge the results, *Nature* published the results with a disclaimer, and will let the scientists argue it out.

"We couldn't find anything wrong," Mr. Newmark said. He felt it would be unfair not to publish the report and let other scientists jump into the debate to try to discover the meaning.

Nature is one of the most respected scientific journals. Its editors could not recall a similar case of deliberate publication of an article that was questionable scientifically.

Reputable researchers from four countries — France, Canada, Israel and Italy — submitted the report. The chief scientist was Dr. Jacques Benveniste, a prominent chemist and pharmacologist at the University of Paris-Sud. Other authors included scientists at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, the University of Milan and the University of Toronto.

The journal has asked Dr. Benveniste to jump through one more hoop after publication: to allow visiting researchers to watch as he carries out the experiment one more time. He has agreed.

Administrative, economic and governmental functions. He also urged a maximum of two five-year terms for elected officials.

Mr. Melnikov, in his emotional speech to the conference, complained that the officials who had run the Soviet Union during the so-called period of stagnation — referring to the years of 1964 to 1985 under Leonid I. Brezhnev and the two successors before Mr. Gorbachev — were not fit to serve during *perestroika*, the program of rebuilding Soviet society.

The call for the officials to step down came from Vladimir Melnikov, the party leader in the Komi Region near the Urals, who is a delegate to the Communist Party conference on reforming Soviet society.

Interrupted by Mr. Gorbachev and asked to give names, the Komi leader listed the following officials:

Mr. Gromyko, a Politburo member; Victor A. Solomentsev, who is the editor of the party paper *Pravda*, and Georgi A. Arbatov, director of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet in 1985. In that post in the nominal parliament, he is equivalent to a chief of state.

In other speeches at the meeting called to lay out broad reforms, delegates called for a streamlining of government ministries. Some delegates intensified charges that representatives at the conference from Uzbekistan had been involved in bribery.

Apparently frustrated that debate at the conference has skirted the proposals he made in his opening appeal for reforms, Mr. Gorbachev took the floor and urged further debate on his program.

Among his boldest proposal is one for removing the Communist Party, by and large, from direct

## Prelate Defies Vatican

### Rebel Archbishop Excommunicated For Consecration

By Loren Jenkins

Washington Post Service

ECONE, Switzerland — In a makeshift tent of a church on a sloping Alpine meadow, ultra-conservative Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre on Thursday triggered the first Roman Catholic Church schism in more than a century by consecrating four traditionalist bishops in open defiance of Pope John Paul II.

The Vatican, as it had warned it would, immediately declared Archbishop Lefebvre's consecration a "schismatic act" because it was done without papal approval. The Vatican said that in accordance with canon law the 82-year-old archbishop and his four new bishops were automatically excommunicated.

Despite dramatic last-minute efforts by John Paul to stop the French-born Lefebvre from creating the prelate that will perpetuate his arch-traditionalist Fraternity of St. Pius X sect after his death, the renegade archbishop went ahead with the consecration of four bishops.

As such they will be able to continue the ordination of new traditionalist priests as Archbishop Lefebvre has been doing against Vatican orders for more than 11 years to carry out his campaign against the modernizing reforms of the Second Vatican Council held between 1963 and 1965.

Asserting that he was acting to preserve the doctrine of the true church in the face of "catastrophic" trends that he claims were "demolishing" the Catholic Church, Archbishop Lefebvre said that "some day the authorities in Rome will thank us for having preserved this tradition, its doctrine, its faith for the greater glory of God."

This is an operation of survival for tradition," Archbishop Lefebvre said. "To have done otherwise would have meant operation suicide for everything we believe in."

The fate of the ultra-conservative movement with an estimated 250 priests, 200 seminarians and up to a million followers has yet to be decided by the Vatican, according to sources. The Vatican is hoping to appeal to them not to follow Archbishop Lefebvre in his schismatic sect to avoid the flowering of a rival church as occurred after such schisms as those of Martin Luther, John Calvin and Henry VIII of England.

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## Japanese Minister, in Jakarta, Calls Arms Buildup Defensive

Reuters

JAKARTA — Japan, in the first visit by its defense minister to Southeast Asia since World War II, vowed Thursday that its military buildup was purely for self-defense and no threat to the region it controlled in the war.

"Japan will not become a military power," said Tsutomu Kawara, director-general of Japan's national defense agency, after talks on with Indonesia's President Suharto.

Mr. Kawara said that Tokyo's forces were for self-defense and for peace and security in Asia.

After discussing Japan's defense policy with Mr. Suharto and with the defense minister, General Benny Murdani, he said the Soviet Union was strengthening its forces in Asia and it was important for Japan to have adequate forces for its own defense.

"It is important for Japan," Mr. Kawara said, "to be given under-

standing by neighboring countries about this policy."

General Murdani said he understood the Japanese explanation of its defense policy. But he said spending was high, and by moving above the old limit of 1 percent of gross national product for defense, it was worrisome to some countries.

General Murdani added: "So I told him that you should understand the worry by other countries because of that increase. But we in Indonesia know that you do not want to become a military power again. We understand the Japanese explanation."

Japanese defense spending in the fiscal year ending next March 31 has been provisionally set at 3.7 trillion yen (\$27.9 billion), its biggest military budget since the war.

Washington called on Tokyo earlier this year for increased military spending to reduce some of the U.S. financial burden for protect-

ing Japan. While the size of the military is restricted by the Constitution to 180,000 men, the armed forces are being modernized.

Japan conquered Southeast Asia, including Indonesia, during the war, and although it is now Indonesia's biggest trading partner and foreign investor, political relations remain somewhat sensitive because of the war years.

In the talks with General Murdani, who returned last week from an Asian tour that took him to Tokyo and Seoul, they touched on defense of the strait sea lanes of Southeast Asia. But General Murdani did not give details.

Japan's oil supplies from the Middle East have to pass through the Malacca Strait, which is controlled by Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. Mr. Kawara is to fly to Singapore on Friday.

"I feel the Indonesian government has understood Japan's position," Mr. Kawara said.

## 3 New Faces Surprise in Likud Vote

By Glenn Frankel

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — A former Israeli ambassador to the United Nations, Benjamin Netanyahu, and two other junior politicians Thursday surprised party elders by outpolling three senior leaders of the main faction of the rightist Likud bloc in a preliminary vote for parliamentary candidates.

The result was also a victory for the Likud chairman, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, because it brought out divisions among his main party rivals.

The newcomers, Mr. Netanyahu and Benjamin Begin, 44, a geologist and the son of the former prime minister, finished first and third respectively in the balloting of the Herut Party's central committee. Sandwiched between them was Labor Minister Moshe Katzav, another relatively new face.

None has offered any deviation from Herut's long-standing hard-line ideology as first constituted by the party founder, Menachem Begin, Benjamin's father.

Their selection suggested that there is a movement inside the party for fresh blood to stimulate Israel's clogged political process similar to that expressed by internal balloting two weeks ago within the rival Labor Party.

The three beat out the three senior veterans of Mr. Shamir's cabinet — the minister without portfolio Moshe Arens, Trade and Industry Minister Ariel Sharon and Deputy Prime Minister David Levy.

The big loser was to be Mr. Levy, the fiery, Moroccan-born populist, whose sixth-place showing may harm his efforts to become the heir apparent to Mr. Shamir, 73.

Analysts agreed that supporters of Mr. Arens, Mr. Sharon and Mr. Levy, all of them rivals for Mr. Shamir's job, had boycotted each other, splitting the vote and allowing the newer candidates to emerge at the top.

The preliminary result is certain to trigger a week of acrimonious wheeling and dealing inside Herut before the party announces its final parliamentary list in a week.

In legislative elections, Israeli voters select party lists, not individual candidates. If the Likud gets one-third of the vote in the Nov. 1 election, for example, the first 40 names on its list will win seats in the 120-member Knesset.

Thus a candidate's position on the list is a matter of both prestige and political survival.

No one expects Mr. Netanyahu, 39, to hold on the top position next week, but he is aiming at the fifth slot behind Mr. Shamir. Mr. Arens, Mr. Sharon and Mr. Levy, a position that would guarantee him a senior cabinet post if Likud wins what is expected to be a close election against the more dovish Labor Party. Likud's present coalition partner and chief rival.

Mr. Netanyahu is a Harvard-educated protégé of Mr. Arens who became UN ambassador in 1984 and earned a reputation in New York and Washington because of his staunch opposition to terrorism and his articulate championing of the Likud's tough position on the Middle East peace process.

## U.S. Warplanes in U.K. May Get Cruise Missiles

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — For the first time, the United States intends to equip some of its bombers in Britain with nuclear-armed, air-launched cruise missiles capable of hitting targets deep in the Soviet Union, a British defense magazine reported Thursday.

Introducing this type of weapon in Western Europe would be the initial step in modernizing the nuclear forces committed to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization after the treaty eliminating ground-launched cruise missiles.

U.S. British and other European officials refused to confirm the report, which appeared in Jane's Defense Weekly, saying that NATO has not yet decided on specific nuclear improvements. But the sources said the report sounded plausible.

A NATO official said that the report plan corresponded to an option discussed by NATO defense ministers, which was then left up to the United States and Britain to pursue bilaterally.

Confirming plans to move U.S.

bombers to Europe, a U.S. official said that 61 FB-111s bombers, currently with the Strategic Air Command, will be transferred to a tactical role in the early 1990s.

These bombers, he said, will have to operate from Europe. But rebasing would be fully coordinated with the allies, the official said, adding that the planes might continue to carry bombs and not be adapted to carry cruise missiles.

Jane's earlier report had said that 51 new F-111 bombers, modified to carry the new missiles, known as ALCMs and with a reported range of nearly 5,000 kilometers, would be sent to Britain, perhaps starting late next year.

It was unclear whether two separate groups of warplanes were involved, but some adjustments had been expected as part of NATO's plans to modernize its nuclear forces.

This question of nuclear "modernization" was hotly debated at the NATO summit meeting last March in Brussels when West Germany and other allies insisted on postponing any decision on the political legacy of Marshal Tito, who died in 1980.

Meanwhile, the Belgrade radio said a military prosecutor in Ljubljana, capital of Slovenia, in-



Sipe Suvar, elected as the Yugoslav party chief, pulls a work by Marx from his briefcase. (The Associated Press)

## Yugoslavia's Party Elects Croat

The Associated Press

BELGRADE (AP) — Sipe Suvar, a Croatian known as a hard-liner on ideological issues, has been elected president of Yugoslavia's Communist Party, the country's news service reported on Thursday.

The annual election for the party post, for the first time by secret vote and involving two candidates, was conducted by the party's Presidium late

Wednesday night after a session of the Central Committee.

Mr. Suvar, 52, replaced Bosko Kruinic, whose one-year term of office expired on Wednesday.

The rotation system of selecting leaders each year from the country's republics is part of the political legacy of Marshal Tito, who died in 1980.

Meanwhile, the Belgrade radio said a military prosecutor in Ljubljana, capital of Slovenia, in-

dicted three journalists and an army officer on Thursday on charges of leaking military secrets. The indictments were linked to articles critical of the military.

Janez Jansa, a free-lance journalist who wrote the articles, and Sergeant Major Ivan Borshter were arrested May 31. Two editors also were arrested.

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Restoring Egypt  
Algeria has shelved plans to seek  
support for the Palestinian uprising  
because it is disturbed by the  
angry response from Cairo, and  
is on a resumption of ties with  
Algiers.

Sometimes that has had no formal  
treaty with Israel. An announcement  
was issued by a special Arab summit  
hosting in Israeli-controlled  
territories.

President Attacks  
Dukakis on Taxes

By Bill McAllister  
*Washington Post Service*

MIAMI — President Ronald Reagan has weighed in to the 1988 presidential race, portraying Michael S. Dukakis, the likely Democratic candidate, as a "true liberal" who would raise taxes and reverse economic gains that he said Republicans had given the country.

In his first purely political trip involving the forthcoming campaign, the president on Wednesday praised Vice President George Bush for promising to keep taxes down. He denied Democratic concerns about "reducing the deficit" as "just a code word for boosting taxes."

"And once they raise taxes, they raise spending even more," Mr. Reagan said.

Without mentioning Mr. Dukakis, the governor of Massachusetts, by name, the president repeatedly denounced him, saying the Democrats' "all-but-certain presidential candidate" had squandered increased state revenues generated by the Reagan-Bush recovery, presided over a soaring state deficit and increased state taxes.

The man expected to head up the Democratic ticket, the president said, "is a true liberal who, instead of controlling government spending, raises taxes."

"The next president will inherit a fiscal mess — I think we all know that," he said. "And one of my jobs as president of the United States will be to straighten out this mess."

The president's 20-minute speech was made during a fund-raising luncheon for Representative Connie Mack 3d, Republican of Florida, who is running for the Senate. It offered a glimpse of what is expected to become this fall's standard presidential stump speech.

The elections boiled down to a simple issue, the president said: whether the government continued to build on progress and moved "to an even brighter future," or whether it hesitated and returned to "the worn-out policies that bring high taxes, low growth and a loss of direction and purpose."

Mr. Fitzwater said Thursday

that the program calls for the random testing of about 2 percent of the White House staff six times a year, or about 150 workers annually.

Although Mr. Fitzwater said the suspected drug use was discovered by a tip from a member of the Secret Service's uniformed division and not a drug test, at least one of the five was subject to a program of mandatory testing.

It was learned Thursday that one of the two NSC aides, who was reported to have resigned from the White House post after acknowledging drug use, was a navy petty officer. He was transferred back to the navy.

The uniformed division of the Secret Service provides security for the White House and foreign em-

bassies in Washington. The NSC coordinates U.S. diplomatic, military and intelligence activity.

Mr. Fitzwater would not say what drugs had been involved.

A source has said that a transaction involving cocaine had taken place on the White House grounds, but Mr. Fitzwater said there was no evidence produced by the investigation so far to substantiate that such sales occurred.

He said Mr. Reagan was concerned and troubled by the investigation, which began several months ago. Asked at a phone session about the reports, Mr. Reagan said, "Yes, of course I am upset that it is found anywhere."

Mr. Reagan, posing with Republican congressmen who had come to the White House to discuss drug

policy, said nobody is exempt from the evils of drugs, adding that the investigation at the White House was further evidence of why compulsory testing is needed.

If White House workers are found to have used drugs, Mr. Reagan said, he would like to see them enter treatment programs.

Mr. Fitzwater said Mr. Reagan and his wife, Nancy, who has led an anti-drug campaign, knew of the investigation by the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Secret Service for several months.

"This awareness has served to strengthen the president's resolve to deal with drugs in the workplace, to push for drug-use testing and to focus attention on the prevention, identification and rehabilitation of drug users," he added.

## Poll Finds Respect for Reagan

Moscow Relations Rate High in Washington Post Survey

By David S. Broder  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — As the contest to choose President Ronald Reagan's successor begins, most Americans say the country is better off because of his presidency and they believe history will render a respectful judgment of his efforts.

However, a special Washington Post survey that may offer the deepest insight to date on the Reagan legacy as a campaign factor also suggested that most of the praise for Mr. Reagan was focused on his success in reducing the likelihood of nuclear war while his handling of domestic issues and his way of running the government drew criticism.

The poll was taken shortly after the Moscow conference and may reflect its afterglow, although in general Mr. Reagan has received good marks on handling relations with the Soviet Union since well before last year's summit meeting in Washington.

Mr. Reagan received his highest

and most improved over 1983.

On the economic front, the survey suggested that Mr. Reagan got

less credit for the healthier picture

on employment and inflation than

he did early in his White House

tenure.

On the down side, the Iran-contra

affair and the sense that he has

been a poor manager who did not

control his aides were the biggest

marks against him.

Among those who graded Mr. Reagan an above-average president, 61 percent say they are backing Vice President George Bush for the office and only 28 percent prefer Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, his likely opponent in November. Among those who rate Mr. Reagan as average or below, the preference is 60 to 27 percent in favor of Mr. Dukakis.

Robert D. Hodge is one of those

polled who supported Mr. Reagan

in two elections, and he saw strong

pluses and minuses after seven

years. A retired Kansas City physi-

cian, he mentioned the 1981 tax

cuts and boosts in national defense

on the plus side, but said unhesita-

tingly, "The way he's dealt with the

Russians, especially at the last sum-

mit when the treaty was signed, was

clearly his biggest success."

Dr. Hodge was critical of Mr.

Reagan's management style. "He's

a poor administrator," the physi-

cian said. "He just doesn't control

his staff. I don't like his distant way

of running things. He doesn't have

his finger on what's going on. He

tells somebody else to do it and

goes back to bed."

Dr. Hodge said he thinks history

will judge Mr. Reagan as an aver-

age president. Overall, 42 percent

of the 1,012 people interviewed in

mid-June gave Mr. Reagan the

same rating. An equal percentage

said Mr. Reagan would score above

average or far above average, while

only 16 percent placed him below or far below average.

Overall, the poll indicated that 52 percent believed the country was better off because of Mr. Reagan's

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Robert D. Hodge,  
retired physician

of the economy and foreign policy.

On the negative side, Mr. Reagan is faulted for failing to reduce poverty, environmental damage, budget deficits, crime, drugs and the quality of education. Oddly, considering his constant emphasis of the issue, he got negative grades on reducing taxes, which may be explained by the separate question showing that 35 percent of the people thought Mr. Reagan tried to cut taxes too little while only 23 percent said he tried to cut them too much.

Another set of questions, comparing responses in 1983 and now, showed a general consistency in Mr. Reagan's ratings on personal qualities and his fairness or unfairness to various groups.

There was a huge drop in the percentage crediting him with cutting waste in government — from 55 to 24 percent. Follow-up questions showed that by a margin of 31 to 18 percent more people credited Mr. Reagan with decreasing waste in U.S. social programs than blamed him for increasing waste.

On defense spending, 36 percent said waste had increased while only 15 percent said it had decreased.

## Reagan Cites Drug Case at White House

By Bill McAllister  
and Charles Babcock  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Thursday that the discovery that five White House workers may have used illicit drugs provided more evidence that compulsory drug testing is necessary.

His comments followed the suspension of three uniformed White House guards and the resignation of two National Security Council clerical aides as authorities investigated drug use among White House

The president's spokesman, Marvin Fitzwater, acknowledged at a briefing that the White House's announced mandatory drug-testing program will not begin for another two months. It has been almost two years since Mr. Reagan issued an executive order calling for testing of all government workers in sensitive positions.

Even then, few of the 1,400 workers under the Executive Office of the President are expected to be affected by the program before Mr. Reagan leaves office in January. Mr. Fitzwater said Thursday

that the program calls for the random testing of about 2 percent of the White House staff six times a year, or about 150 workers annually.

Although Mr. Fitzwater said the suspected drug use was discovered by a tip from a member of the Secret Service's uniformed division and not a drug test, at least one of the five was subject to a program of mandatory testing.

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## THE HUSTINGS

### Dukakis Courts Support in Congress

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Ask Christopher Edley to name the people whom Michael S. Dukakis relies on for advice and Mr. Edley, the candidate's issues director, starts sounding like the Congressional Direc-

The first names out of Mr. Edley's mouth are neither well-known scholars nor the ghosts of Democratic administrations past. For that matter, he is slow to mention the economists and foreign policy profes-

sores whom Mr. Dukakis has identified as important.

Instead he mentions Democratic legislators such as Senators Bill Bradley of New Jersey, Paul S. Sarbanes of Maryland and Sam Nunn of Georgia, and Representatives Lee H. Hamilton of Indiana and Thomas S. Foley of Washington.

The overt message is Governor Dukakis of Massachusetts, the prospective Democratic presidential nominee, is a politician who likes other politicians.

The subliminal message? "I think he's being very careful, legitimately so, in not seeming to be Jimmy Carter," said Representative Barney Frank of Massachusetts.

Mr. Carter never seemed to like Congress, and he never got along with it very well. Mr. Frank said that Mr. Dukakis, as a governor of a medium-size state who had problems with his own legislature in his first term, was eager to show Congress "that he knows these people can help him get elected, and can help him after he's elected."

THE HUSTINGS

Jackson Plans an Effort for Hostages

CHICAGO (NYT) — The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson said he plans to press an effort to win the release of the Americans missing in Lebanon and might visit the Middle East to do it.

Mr. Jackson, who in 1984 gained the release of an imprisoned U.S. Navy flier held in Syria, said Wednesday that he had been "renewing contacts, making some contacts in the region" in an effort to start the negotiating process that would lead to the release of the nine Americans missing in Lebanon.

At the same time, Mr. Jackson said that until July 6 he would remain "at home" in Chicago, largely to confer privately with advisers and others about the Democratic National convention next month in Atlanta, his vice presidential prospects, which are considered unlikely, and, essentially, his own future plans. Mr. Jackson is also expected to meet with Mr. Dukakis.

THE HUSTINGS

U.S. Sex Harassing Persists

WASHINGTON — Forty-two percent of women working for the federal government say they have been sexually harassed during the past two years, exactly the same number who reported sexual harassment in a major survey seven years ago.

Sexual harassment "remains a widespread problem in the federal workplace," said Daniel R. Levinson, chairman of the Merit Systems Protection Board, reporting the results of the new survey.

Those who did complain said the process was slow and burdensome. In many cases the persons who harassed were those who investigated the complaint.

By contrast, 44 percent simply took matters into their own hands and told the offender to stop. They said this frequently "made things better."

Other cases of sexual harassment involved sexual teasing, jokes, remarks or questions; sexually suggestive looks or gestures; and touching, leaning over, cornering or pinching, according to the survey of 8,523 federal workers between May 1985 and May 1987.

"Apparently most people didn't take it seriously enough to report it," said James Lafferty of the Office of Personnel Management.

The office had received only

three complaints in the past seven years from its 6,365 employees and only one was verified.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission reported receiving only 436 official complaints of sexual harassment from the government's 2.1 million workers in 1985, the last year for which figures are available.

The survey said only about 5 percent of those harassed filed official complaints. Most said they believed filing a complaint would do little good and would make the atmosphere more unpleasant.

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west region in Seattle, said that various options were under

## Hawkers: Hong Kong's Vanishing Breed

By Coleen Geraghty

International Herald Tribune  
HONG KONG — Like the Suzy Wongs and the rickshaw pullers that were once trademarks here, the street vendors — or hawkers, as they are called — are slowly disappearing.

Streets once lined with dozens of eating stalls now boast small shops selling fancy wristwatches or jogging shoes. Gone are the tubs of boiling oil, the bamboo baskets filled with green vegetables, the long rows of wobbly tables and stools at which customers shared their meals with the flies.

Hong Kong has not issued any new cooked-food licenses to street vendors in 15 years. Authorities are encouraging the elderly population of hawkers to surrender their licenses for about \$6,000 each.

"The street-food stalls pose a serious health risk," said Robert Murby, the territory's assistant director of hawkers. Most of the vendors own stalls in the covered markets, where inspectors keep a close watch.

Legal street hawkers still exist, selling everything from dried fish to umbrellas, but their ranks have been thinned by Hong Kong's changing way of life. The expanding and prosperous middle class prefers restaurants. Supermarkets supply a wider variety of fresh meat

and vegetables. Even newspaper hawkers face the threat of competition from home delivery.

Regular wages and improved employee benefits appeal now to the children of parents who risked the uncertainties of a hawker's income. For whatever independence

customs, immigrant hawkers can fall prey to criminal elements in Hong Kong, who extract payment in exchange for the "right" to transact business on a particular street.

Illegal hawkers ply their trade in the narrow, dirty alleyways of

**'The street-food stalls pose a serious health risk.'**

Robert Murby, assistant director of hawkers

street hawking offers, it is a job without prestige.

It often attracts newcomers, like the immigrants from rural China who may have neither the skills nor the desire to work in the smoky textile factories of industrial Kowloon. Each wave of immigration washes up a fresh supply of hardy entrepreneurs who dream of earning their fortunes on the streets of Hong Kong.

In 1985, official statistics say that the hawker population contributed \$1.5 billion in added value to the economy, representing 0.5 percent of gross domestic product, or the city-state's measure of goods and services, excluding income from foreign investments.

In general, the people of Hong Kong view street hawkers as a mixed blessing.

Often ignorant of local laws and

Hong Kong's busiest neighborhoods. A 1987 report by the Urban Council Working Party on Hawker and Related Policies estimated their number at 12,500.

Together with approximately 18,500 licensed hawkers, they account for about 11 percent of total retail distribution, according to a study done by the University of Hong Kong.

In 1985, official statistics say

that the public is not against hawking as such," said John Liu, Wanchai hygiene superintendent, "but they do not like hawkers obstructing the pavement outside their own residence or storefront. Hawking is a fact of life in Hong Kong, as it is in all of Southeast Asia."

Like other countries in the region, Hong Kong is trying to relocate street hawkers to covered markets.

Inside Wanchai's new \$10.3 million Lockhart Road market — a clean, well-ventilated, four-floor complex — vendors sell meat, poultry, fruit, vegetables, dried food, dairy products, textiles and ceramic pots and vases. But many stalls are boarded up, and trade is hardly brisk, even during the middle of the working day.

"People would rather buy from open-air markets," said Mr. Chung. "Do you see those empty stalls? They are an insurance policy bought by hawkers against the day they close down Lockhart Road market."

Wanchai Road, a narrow, winding street that cuts the district from



Despite discouragement from city officials, street vendors still crowd Hong Kong's alleys to sell everything from dried fish to umbrellas.

north to south, is a cacophonous maze of stalls that is nearing the end of its long life.

Within a year, half of the 400 licensed hawkers there are due to be relocated to one of two covered markets in the district.

Efforts of the enforcement teams are often thwarted by a legal system under which most hawkers who are arrested pay a small fine and return to the streets. Hong

Kong courts almost never send a hawker to jail.

The enforcement division will, for example, turn a blind eye to the cooked-food stalls that spring up outside the Macao Ferry Terminal. This so-called poor man's nightclub is promoted in tourist brochures as one of Hong Kong's livelier attractions.

The fact that hawkers have existed at this location for so many years gives them a kind of status," Mr. Murby said.

The question is whether the Urban Council and the people of Hong Kong are willing to go to war to get rid of all illegal and unlicensed hawkers. Because a war is what it would take."

## SCHISM: Rebel Archbishop

(Continued from page 1)

thodoxy. At the moment the compromise was signed, Archbishop Lefebvre said, Cardinal Ratzinger had demanded that he repeat for his errors.

Archbishop Lefebvre also revealed that the pope had tried to prevent him from consecrating his bishops on the eve of the ceremony. A Vatican spokesman acknowledged that a message had been sent to Archbishop Lefebvre by Cardinal Ratzinger in the pope's name, ordering the rebel prelate to leave Ecône for Rome immediately.

At the ceremony, in accordance with the traditional rite for consecrating bishops, each of the four candidates — Bernard Tissier de Mallerais of France, Bernard Fellay of Switzerland, Alfonso de Galarreta, a Spaniard from Argentina and the British former Anglican Richard Williamson of Ridgefield, Connecticut — were examined by Archbishop Lefebvre.

After a reading of the prayer of consecration, the deed was done. The four had officially become new bishops and the church had its first major schism since the 1870s when a group called the Old Catholics broke from Rome because of their opposition to the doctrine of papal infallibility proclaimed by the First Vatican Council.

"We are not concerned because we are absolutely certain that we are not schismatics," said newly consecrated Bishop Williamson, 48, who heads a Pius X seminary in Ridgefield, Connecticut. "We are being true to the real church."

Bishop de Galarreta, 31, whose mission it will now be to ordain new traditionalist priests throughout Latin America, said simply that it was Rome that was breaking from them, not vice-versa. "I don't think it will last," he said walking away from the church tent where he became bishop. "sooner or later they will see that we are right, that we are upholding the true doctrine, and they will come to us and ask us to rejoin them."

## Centuries of Rifts Mark History of Roman Church

The Associated Press

ROME — The Catholic Encyclopedia defines schism as "the refusal to submit to the authority of the pope or to hold communion with members of the church subject to him."

Following are the major schisms in the Roman Catholic Church:

• The Old Catholics, led by German clergy and laymen, split from the Holy See in 1870 when they rejected the decrees of the First Vatican Council, particularly the dogma of papal infallibility. By 1874, they set up a new church which, among other things, allowed priests to marry and made confession optional.

• The Great Schism, or the Schism of the West, occurred from 1378 to 1417. It began with the death of Pope Gregory XI in 1378. Under pressure from Romans who feared that the papacy might move back to Avignon, France, the cardinals elected Urban VI as the new pope. A few months later, the cardinals declared the election invalid and elected Cardinal Robert of Geneva as Pope Clement VII, and he moved to Avignon. Urban VI retired by naming 28 new cardinals. Today, it is generally agreed that the Urbanist popes were the true ones.

• The East-West Schism marked the split between the Holy See and the Orthodox Eastern Church. The break began in 1054 when Michael Cerularius, the patriarch of Constantinople, split with Pope Leo IX. The breach gradually widened, becoming definitive in 1472.

• In a recent split with Rome, China cut ties with the Vatican in 1957 and established its own breakaway Catholic church, which now claims 3 million members. An unknown number of other Chinese Catholics remain secretly loyal to the pope. Cardinal Rosario José Castillo Lara, the Vatican's leading canon law expert, says the Chinese split is not considered schismmatic because it is assumed the Catholics were not acting on their own free will.

• The case of Martin Luther (1483-1546), German leader of the Protestant Reformation, was not one of schism but of heresy, in that his doctrine of "justification by faith" alone was seen as rejecting a truth that the Catholic Church proposed as revealed by God.

## CHILE: A Political Star Is Born

(Continued from page 1)

summate politician, Mr. Lagos has spent most of his life as an academician and international functionary.

After earning a law degree at the University of Chile in 1960, he then received a doctorate in economics at Duke University in 1966. Returning to Chile, he taught economics and political science. As part of the higher education reform movement in the late 1960s, he was elected secretary-general of the University of Chile.

After Mr. Allende's election, he held a series of temporary government appointments. When the

coup occurred, he had been named ambassador to the Soviet Union.

General Pinochet's supporters have tried to establish that Mr. Lagos dreams of resuming the uncompleted program of Mr. Allende, and he provides an answer that completely satisfies no one.

"Why continue the work of something that occurred 18 years ago?" he asked. "The program of Allende was in keeping with the Chile of 1970. Today, the problem is that there is a dictatorship called Pinochet, so the problem is not whether to do the program to continue it to my country."

The White House spokesman, Marvin Fitzwater, said after Mr. Savimbi had spoken with reporters that, "generally speaking," Mr. Reagan supported Mr. Savimbi's plan.

Mr. Fitzwater did not go into detail.

In a speech at the National Press Club following his White House meeting, Mr. Savimbi listed the four points of his plan:

• U.S. military assistance should continue for UNITA, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, as long as the Soviet Union and Cuba continued to provide military assistance to the Angolan government.

• The United States should maintain contact with the governments of Angola, Cuba, the Soviet Union and South Africa to "force the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Angola as soon as possible."

• The United States and key African states should promote a dialogue between the guerrillas and the Angolan government on the formation of an interim government leading to free elections.

• The United States and African countries should obtain agreement from the guerrillas and the Angolan government on a date for free elections.

The United States says Cuba has about 45,000 troops in Angola backing the Marxist government.

Mr. Savimbi's organization receives about \$16 million yearly in U.S. aid, including shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missiles.

Discover the world's most satisfying cigarette.

## With Mixed Emotions, Japan Sees U.S. in Decline

By Susan Chira

New York Times Service

TOKYO — A television commercial here shows what many Japanese now see when they look at the United States.

Two U.S. workers, panting from their exertion on an assembly line, turn to each other and say, "I guess we just can't keep up with the Japanese."

"I think the older generation,

even my own father, has an inferiority complex about foreigners," said Nana Matsuko, 20, a university student. "I don't think our generation feels that way any more."

That is not to say that the Japanese see a United States in ruin.

Murby said, "But we are trying to

improve the viability of the indoor

markets we're building. We want to

be able to guarantee the viability of our trade."

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licensed hawkers. Because a war is what it would take."

As the Japanese wrestle with the implications of their new status, changing views of the United States are breeding what some call arrogance and others defend as justifiable self-assertion.

"Other countries tell us, 'You are a big boy now,' and that's news to us," said Kunio Inoguchi, associate professor of political science at Sophia University in Tokyo.

"After decades of being told that you are a defeated, impoverished nation — and we believed it — you have to allow for the excitement of a country that has recovered and become a real economic power. We are in a transition period of surprise, joy and bewilderment about our new situation."

The turning point in the Japanese perception of the United States, Ms. Inoguchi and Mr. Ishizuka agree, has been the surge in yen, ironically pushed up by the United States as a way to reverse its trade deficit with Japan.

As the Japanese realize they are able to buy choice real estate and prime North American companies and snap up Hermès scarves and Louis Vuitton bags at bargain prices in yen terms, they began to see Japan as a rising power and America as declining.

For young Japanese, who have only known a strong Japan, the thought that they should look up to the United States is an alien one.

Everyone insisted that the United States is still a vital nation with unchallenged military power, the world's largest economy, an affluent lifestyle and natural abundance that leaves resource-poor Japan in awe.

The Japanese remain acutely aware of their vulnerabilities: dependence on other nations for food, energy and trade. At the same time, they find evidence of U.S. power ebbing while Japanese financial might swells.

Japanese confidence was at first shaken by a decline in the quality of certain U.S. products. Now the Japanese assume that many American goods are poorly made, and that U.S. products do not sell in Japan because of American incompetence, not trade barriers. U.S. businessmen say that legitimate complaints about trade barriers are often met by lectures on quality control and the merits of Japanese management.

The quality of most American products is rather poor compared to Japanese products and even those of the newly industrializing countries," said Hajime Karatsu,

that America is still good, but they don't believe me."

The image of American society also suffers by comparison with Japan, a nation with universal literacy, low reported crime and services that work.

Although Japanese have learned to shy away from publicly placing the blame for these problems on U.S. minority groups — as the former prime minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone, discovered when he attributed low American literacy levels to the presence of minorities — many Japanese in conversation will assert that Japan owes much of its success to cultural homogeneity.

"Japanese are also coming to realize that it will be very difficult for Americans, living in a society in which there are a large number of different races and ethnic groups that have to live together," said a Japanese writer who has lived in the United States. "We suspect this might be reflected in the quality of your products in the difficulties you have in managing things."

The changing Japanese image of the United States is also prompting a foreign policy debate about how

Diplomats and journalists are exempt from the directive, while officials say it is aimed mainly at thousands of foreign students.

Under a Home Ministry directive last month, foreigners must take AIDS tests within six months or face expulsion. Officials said the order extended only to new arrivals.

The Japanese government has been increasing its service to the West Berlin and West German communities in order to attract more international students and tourists.

He urged increasing air service to West Berlin and West Germany to help attract more international students and tourists.

He said the three Western allies had endorsed the plan to West Berlin and West Germany for the year's Eve. So far, Moscow had not done so.



# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Yes, Special Prosecutors

For the Reagan administration, it was humiliating. For almost everyone else, Wednesday's Supreme Court decision on special prosecutors deserves celebration, starting with the main point: When the president's men come under suspicion, America need not helplessly leave the investigation and prosecution to the president's men. Congress has the power to create a court-appointed counsel to conduct an independent investigation when the need arises.

The 7-to-1 margin makes the decision more convincing, as do Chief Justice William Rehnquist's prose and background. The lean language, devoid of political rhetoric, vindicates Congress's careful Ethics in Government Act of 1978 and its high purpose, the safeguarding of nonpolitical justice. That the judgment comes from Mr. Rehnquist adds to its authority. He was, it will be recalled, appointed to the court by Richard Nixon and promoted by Ronald Reagan, two presidents who have been investigated or embarrassed as special prosecutors. That he wrote the opinion echoed the rich symbolism of judicial independence in 1974 when former Chief Justice Warren Burger held that Mr. Nixon, who appointed him, had to turn over incriminating evidence.

The Justice Department, having argued so impiously for an opposite result, must find the decision a humiliation. The only constitutional prosecutor, it maintained, is one who can be fired at the president's whim. That view found support only in the solitary dissent of Justice Antonin Scalia.

Appropriately, Chief Justice Rehnquist offered no opinion about the wisdom or need for the law authorizing independent

prosecutors. He did not even mention Watergate or the "Saturday night massacre" of 1973, when President Nixon fired a special prosecutor, Archibald Cox, and prompted Congress to prevent further obstructions of justice. The chief justice focused entirely on the main issue, legislative power.

Could Congress require the attorney general to apply for an independent counsel to pursue substantial suspicions about the attorney general's colleagues in the executive branch? Yes, without undue invasion of executive authority.

Could Congress create a special court in Washington to appoint the prosecutor? Yes. In the clear language of the Constitution's appointments clause, Congress may vest the appointment of certain officers, even some who do executive jobs, in the courts of law. What more logical place, the chief justice asked, for a Congress concerned about "the conflicts of interest that could arise in situations when the executive branch is called upon to investigate its own high-ranking officers?"

That left Justice Scalia with arguments that are more political than legal. He found the law "frightening" for its potential to intimidate presidents and their advisers. Thoughtful legislators must realize "that the benefits of this legislation are far outweighed by its harmful effect upon our system of government" — yet few dare vote to repeal it. Mr. Scalia confuses personal views about the law's worth with its constitutionality. Laudably, his colleagues do not, and so the ethics law — right in purpose and obedient to the Constitution — is here to stay.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Judge Is Moving

When the Iran-contra defendants were indicted last March, it was expected that the pretrial maneuvering and the trial itself might take a couple of years. The case is a complicated one involving not only national security matters but the added difficulties imposed by congressional grants of immunity and the need to grant access to highly classified documents. The defendants' attorneys and the special prosecutor's team are highly skilled, aggressive and determined advocates. The possibility for legal gridlock in the courtroom was real.

But U.S. District Court Judge Gerhard Gesell, to whom the case was assigned, had other ideas. "This case is going to move — but it's going to move," he said. So far, he has delivered on that promise.

For three months the court has been hearing arguments and making decisions in two areas that have to be clarified before trials begin. The first involves congressional immunity. Three of the defendants, Oliver North, John Poindexter and Albert Hakim (but not the fourth, Richard Secord), testified before Congress under grants of immunity, which means that none of their testimony in that forum can be used against them at trial or used as the basis for gathering additional evidence. The defendants claimed that it was impossible for fair trials to be ensured because the immunized testimony had been so widely disseminated. Even though the special prosecutor took pains to insulate himself and his staff from this testimony, it was available, the defendants claimed, to witnesses, grand jurors and potential

jurors, so the entire process had been tainted.

Judge Gesell refused to accept that argument, but he did order that each defendant be given a separate trial so that he could introduce immunized testimony of the others in his defense. The judge denied the prosecutor's petition to hold simultaneous trials with separate juries. Neither side is particularly happy with the resolution of the immunity question, but it is fair and practical.

The second problem has not been finally resolved, but progress is being made. The defense team claims that they must have access to 300,000 government documents — most of them classified — and that the 1980 law setting up procedures for dealing with such matters in a criminal trial is unconstitutional and burdensome when applied in a case of this magnitude. They also argued that it unfairly requires them to give advance notice to the prosecution of material they intend to use in defense.

Again, the judge has rejected this argument. But he is putting pressure on those in the administration — a select group of national security experts — who are going through the classified material and making decisions about what can be released. He is imposing deadlines and insisting on speedy cooperation. He has also said that he expects to announce, by the end of this week, a date for Colonel North's trial, which he expects to be completed before the election. That would be an accomplishment which no one expected last spring and a credit to the judge's determination and stamina in the courtroom.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Comment

### Cut Out the Brinkmanship

The Philippines and the United States are playing a dangerous game of brinkmanship. Each side wants to impress the other that it can do without a new agreement for the U.S. bases to remain in the Philippines beyond 1991. Each side obviously thinks that outward bravado will convince the other to give in. Unfortunately, what the two sides have overlooked is that instead of one of them winning, both may end up losing. The bases are clearly important to the United States. They help balance Soviet power in the region, and keep open vital sea and oil routes. But the bases serve not only U.S. interests but also those of the Philippines and the region.

Given the anti-American mood in the country, there are probably not many Filipinos who would care to admit that the bases enhance their security, allowing the hard-pressed government of Corazon Aquino to devote scarce resources to economic development and internal insurrections. Some even choose to scoff at the \$180 million aid that their country receives from Washington each year. What they have not done is to ponder the economic cost of throwing the Americans out. The bases employ more than 68,000 Filipinos, as well as give a livelihood to tens of thousands of jeepney drivers, show-owners, contractors and suppliers. Manila and Washington have compelling reasons to ensure that their public exchanges do not carry them beyond the point of no return.

— *The Straits Times* (Singapore).

**Talking Security With Japan**

The current visit of Tsutomu Kawara, director-general of Japan's Defense Agency, to Indonesia should be viewed in the context of Japan's growing awareness of its multiple interests as a world power and the need to establish a more assertive international position in order to protect them.

— *The Indianapolis News*.

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# OPINION

## Gamble on Gorbachev? Some Elect to Pass

By William Safire

NEW YORK — There stood Mikhail Gorbachev, delivering a three-hour harangue to the first emergency confabulation of the Communist Party in a half century and pretending not to be in any way responsible for the economic mess the Soviet Union is in.

Growth is stagnant, inflation looms, food lines grow, but he fixes the attention of his nation and the world on the shifting of power; he pins the blame for the mess on long-dead dictators and the party that put him in place. He adopted the desperate strategy of Marshal Foch in World War I: "My center is pushed back — my right is pushed back — my left is pushed back — attack."

The unremarked fact, amidst all the wunderment at the new freedom to blame everyone but the boss, is that Mr. Gorbachev has been in power for more than three years. The increased spending on armaments and the cost of empire are now his; the failure to make urgently needed changes in agriculture in 1985 did not happen under somebody else.

Westerners tend to think of his breathtaking reform "these" as new, and we stand agog at his enthusiasm of the plangent-hungry intelligentsia against his party rivals. But a resonant old-line apparatchik in an old-line party newspaper says, in unintended biblical paraphrase, "For three years we hear 'Perestroika, perestroika' — but there is no perestroika."

How long the Soviet people will accept talk about the prospect of change in lieu of the results of real change in the one-party system is up to them. What concerns the other superpower is this: Can it help guide the Soviet Union toward more freedom at home and no more aggression outside its borders? Or would it, in the longer run, be subsidizing a system wholly inimical to freedom?

When asked if the United States was adopting a policy to encourage the Gorbachev reforms, CIA Director William Webster properly answered with the big question: "Should we be helping him?"

Poking around for guidance on that, I looked up my old boss, with whom I spent some interesting days in Moscow in 1959 and 1972.

In recent years, Soviet youth have made rock a social movement and a thriving form of personal expression. The result is that rock is an important barometer of the conflict between old-line conservatives and the new openness to the West represented by Mikhail Gorbachev's glassast.

Yegor Ligachev, the Kremlin

number two official, and fellow con-

servatives view rock as a corrupting Western influence. One commentator has even compared rock to AIDS.

By contrast, when a reader of the youth daily Komsomolskaya Pravda criticized rock as an "evil" from the West, a high official at the Culture Ministry defended rock, arguing that it was not harmful simply because it came from the West. He pointed out

that many benefits — the samovar and classical ballet, for example — also reached Russia via the West.

In the early 1980s, at the composers' benefit, the bureaucracy changed the law governing concert profits; this reflected the so-called mafia's dislike of rock — and its greed.

When the popular Leningrad group DDT played to a packed house of 9,000 last summer, each musician pocketed only 7 rubles (\$12) out of the 27,000 rubles (\$45,900) in gate receipts. This is why nearly all Soviet rock artists keep full-time jobs.

In addition to poor wages, bands face great difficulty in getting such basic musical equipment as guitar strings. Since first-quality instruments are not available in stores, and money-starved musicians can take as long as five years to acquire instruments on the black market, many bands fold before getting started.

Intolerance of rock permeates all levels of society. Members of the older generation, especially war veterans, become particularly incensed at the sight of unorthodox behavior of any kind. A sociologist, V. S. Ovchinnikov, said at a recent round table that people still hear statements like "Today you listen to rock, tomorrow you will betray your motherland."

But a bold new generation of rock artists and fans demand a break with the past. Among them is the group Kino, which in the film "Asia" sings: "They demand our hearts, they demand our eyes. Change — we're waiting for change."

Official composers get royalties every time their light and classical music is performed at live concerts; thus they insist that rock bands play their works at such concerts. But

## Rockers, Too, Want a Changed Soviet Union

By Stuart Anderson

ETHESDA, Maryland — The Soviet struggle for change is taking place not only at the Communist Party conference in the staid atmosphere of the Kremlin Palace of Congresses but also in rock clubs and concert halls all across the country.

In recent years, Soviet youth have made rock a social movement and a thriving form of personal expression. The result is that rock is an important barometer of the conflict between old-line conservatives and the new openness to the West represented by Mikhail Gorbachev's glassast.

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FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1988

**WALL STREET WATCH****Carnation Infant Formula  
Faces an Uphill Campaign**

By ANDREA ADELSON

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The plans of Carnation Co. to become a new force in the \$1.6 billion infant-formula market are expected to put pressure on profit margins of the U.S. industry's three established formula producers, but the move is not viewed as hurting overall earnings projections, at least initially, food industry analysts say.

Abbott Laboratories Inc., Bristol-Myers Co. and American Home Products Corp. may even try to counter Carnation's expected \$100 million marketing offensive for its Good Start infant formula by improving characteristics of their own products for babies allergic to milk, said Jerome E. Fuller, an analyst at Duff & Phelps Inc. in Chicago.

Carnation says its infant formula tastes better than others on the market and is more easily tolerated. But analysts are generally skeptical that Carnation can gain significant market share for its formula with an untried marketing strategy along with the traditional approach of wooing physicians.

The company plans television and print advertising that will capitalize on its well-recognized brand name. Analysts are unsure whether mothers will respond, noting that formula buying is most often guided by a pediatrician's advice rather than price or brand.

Carnation has already earned the hostility of a pediatricians' group, which opposes direct advertising because it encourages mothers to forgo breast-feeding.

The stock prices of Abbott, Bristol-Myers and American Home are recovering after falling sharply earlier this month. Investors sold when Carnation, a U.S. company bought by Nestlé SA of Switzerland for \$3 billion in 1984, confirmed rumors of its intention to enter the U.S. formula market.

On Thursday, Abbott closed at \$45, up 25 cents; Bristol-Myers at \$40.50, down 12.5 cents; and American Home at \$73.875, down 12.5 cents.

ABBOTT holds 48 percent of the formula market, Bristol-Myers 35 percent and American Home 10 percent. Investors apparently do not perceive Carnation, best known for its milk and ice cream, to be an immediate threat because its product is aimed at only the hypoallergenic segment of the market, or about 25 percent of the total.

Carnation's product is based on whey, a component of cow's milk that has been broken down into smaller molecules, which the company says is less likely to provoke allergic reactions.

Tim H. Crull, president and chief executive of the Los Angeles-based company, estimated that the potential domestic sales for allergic infants was \$350 million and could rise to \$1 billion if the formula was also given to healthy babies as a precautionary measure. Carnation had sales of \$2.6 billion last year.

Nestlé has been considering entering the U.S. market for nearly a decade, said Robert Benezra, an analyst at the Boston investment banking firm H.C. Wainwright & Co. "You can assume they've made an exhaustive review of the market," he said.

But there seems to be a dispute brewing over consumer-oriented advertising.

"We have no idea why they want to market to parents in this way," said Richard M. Narkevitz, a pediatrician in Burlington, Vermont, criticizing Carnation's infant-formula program.

Dr. Narkevitz, who is president of the American Academy of Pediatrics, said advertising decreased breast feeding, which doctors say is best for infants. The group has sent Carnation a letter urging it to reconsider its marketing plans. The company has not yet responded.

**Analysts are  
skeptical, and some  
pediatricians are  
downright hostile.**

**JAL Buys  
747s for  
\$2 Billion****Order for Boeing's  
Long-Range Craft**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan Air Lines Co. will buy 15 more Boeing 747-400 very long-range jets for \$2 billion, a JAL spokesman said Thursday.

JAL had ordered five of the planes last September for \$600 million to \$700 million, he said. It will take delivery of these from Boeing Co. in August 1989.

The plane is expected to make its inaugural scheduled flight with Northwest Airlines in December.

The JAL spokesman said the engines would be provided by General Electric Co. of the United States.

The 747-400 jumbo jet is able to fly 1,500 kilometers (935 miles) farther without refueling than the next-longest-range airplane on the market. It will be capable of flying nonstop with about 350 people from Tokyo to Atlanta, for example, the spokesman said.

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## Movies

they might happily wade a few minutes on a VCR but found nothing edifying.

So a committee of which I'm a member, was set up a year ago and said that this had solved the problem. El Al looks for more variety, "fast paced," he said, to ward off boredom, which causes the majority of El Al passengers to doze around. Klieman said that the

The film that is least likely to offend anyone is the boy's choice.

complained if films are too violent or too sexual.

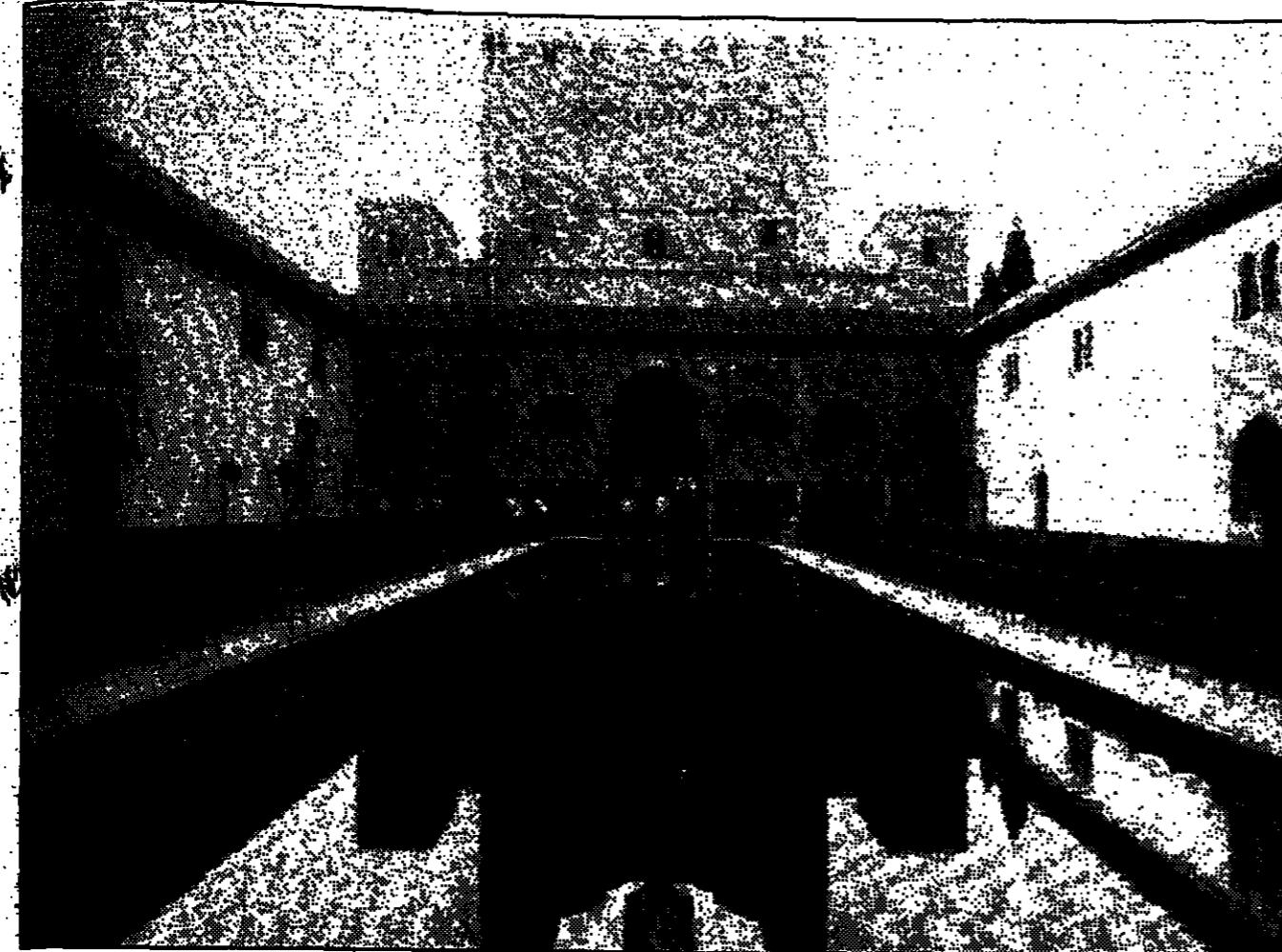
The line is experiencing showing classics every night. Passengers enjoy them more on the plane than on television because there are no commercials, he said. He is trying to go to their seats," he said.

Virgin Atlantic, he added, puts heavy emphasis on the movie, which isn't surprising because the company has been recovering business.

"The Two Ronnies," a raunchy British TV comedy, appears as a supplement to the Virgin Atlantic flight. It hopes to book NFL football and other sports events via budget improves. Flight attendants as said as ever, but the best flights may be chosen to bound night flights to Europe.

Recently passengers have been coming aboard with more travel documents, and one passenger from Paris arrived about three hours early. The passengers were personal, surprised to see him, but they could still be regular passengers, he said.

Pine forests stretching away to the shimmering horizon. And there are still gastronomic discoveries to be made.



The Patio de los Arrayanes, one of the Alhambra's concert sites.

## Discovering the Côte d'Azur Once Again

Continued from page 11

ers and the high-pitched buzz of motorbikes.

Nice has one of the most attractive airports in Europe. You come in over the sea to land, touching down on the edge of the runway, it seems to palm trees and a fragrant breeze. It is still on a human scale, which means you often walk to the plane. Crowd watching is fun, especially Friday evenings when the flights from Paris arrive.

There are still real people doing real jobs in a real community. Visit

the flower market (Cours Saleya) in Nice or the covered market in Antibes, in front of the Mairie, at 8 A.M. You won't find many tourists, even in the summer. Have a coffee near one of the stalls, choose from 30 kinds of fresh-baked bread. Buy fish from the fishermen who set up tiny trestle-tables in the square. Mix with the local people or simply bask in the crystalline light. It's a surefire antidote for urban angst.

It was the magical quality of

light that attracted artists to the Côte d'Azur. Renoir had his home at Cagnes, now a museum; Chagall lived in Vence; Picasso was a frequent visitor (the Picasso Museum in Antibes houses the paintings and ceramics he did here in the fall of 1946). Dufy and Matisse worked here. There is the Matisse Museum in Nice, the Fernand Léger Museum at Biot, near Antibes, and the Maeght Foundation at Saint-Paul-de-Vence.

You can still find scores of paint-

ers and sculptors living and working along the coast. An enterprising travel agent has put together a program of art tours for individuals and small groups to visit them in their homes and studios, which are often in picturesque medieval hill-top villages (Jacques Renoir, a filmmaker, nephew of Jean Renoir, great-grandson of Auguste Renoir, may conduct you round Les Collettes, the house (now a museum) where Renoir lived, and where Jacques lived as a child). This is part of

a program called, Riviera on Demand. It includes visits to concerts, festivals and vineyards.

But you can do these things and much more by yourself: sailing, fishing and water sports, music, two hours' drive of Nice, golf (half a dozen fine courses along the coast). Rediscovering the Côte d'Azur is the best revenge. It all comes to finding your own refuge from the squalor. Maybe you will find it within yourself.

## Côte d'Azur: Guideposts

Comité Régional du Tourisme (Regional Tourism Office): 55 Promenade des Anglais, 06000 Nice (tel: 93.44.50.59). Ask for the following free brochures: Guide to Hotels (from Menton to Cannes); "100 Years of the Côte d'Azur" (calendars of cultural, religious, folkloric and sporting events along the coast and back country); "A Practical Guide to the Riviera/Côte d'Azur" (an overview of what to see and do — festivals, monuments and museums, vineyards and wines, nature walks, arts and crafts and sports); "Musées and Art Galleries 1988"; Hôtel Pays de la Côte d'Azur et Parc National du Mercantour (open-air activities of all kinds).

Nice Airport has direct services to 50 international destinations including New York.

Music: Opéra de Nice has an eclectic program of opera, dance and concerts year-round (except for July-August); 4 Rue Saint-François-de-Paule 06300 Nice (tel: 93.80.59.83). A calendar of music (both classical and jazz) and dance (Les Mois 88 de la Musique et de la Danse) on the Côte d'Azur is published each month by the Conseil Général des Alpes-Maritimes, 1 Rue Maurice Jambert, 06000 Nice (tel: 93.88.08.08). The Festival de Musique Sacrée is held in Nice every June; program from

Action Culturelle Municipale, 2 Place Masséna, 06300 Nice (tel: 93.13.20.52). Acropolis Palais des Arts, Tourisme et des Congrès in Nice offers all kinds of exhibitions, concerts, films, sports events and festivals throughout the year. 1 Esplanade Kennedy, 06300 Nice (tel: 93.92.81.43).

Monte Carlo: Casino & Congress Office: 2A, Boulevard des Moulins, 98000 Monaco (tel: 93.87.01), is open daily; information and hotel reservations. Société des Bains de Mer (SBM) owns three of the four luxury hotels in Monte Carlo (Hotel de Paris; Hotel Hermitage and the Hotel Mirabeau), the Casino, the Sporting Club and 18 restaurants and controls all the gambling in the principality.

Nice-Matin, the daily newspaper that serves the Côte d'Azur with many local editions, will tell you what's on — from village fêtes to art exhibitions and concerts.

Maps and Guides: Get the large-scale — 1 kilometer/1 centimeter — Michelin (green) map 195 (Côte d'Azur-Alpes Maritimes) or the smaller scale Michelin (yellow) map 84 (Marseille-Menton), which extends slightly farther west. Use them together with the Michelin green guide (Côte d'Azur-Haute-Provence) which gives historical, archaeological, cultural and scenic information on every place worth visiting, along with regional maps and itineraries. The Michelin red guide is the classic authority on hotels and restaurants; it's a bit stale, but renowned for its objectivity.

**SOME EVENTS THIS SUMMER:**  
Antibes: Exhibition of Picasso Prints. Picasso Museum, July 3-Sept. 30; Classical Music Festival at Antibes Cathedral, July 5-19; International Jazz Festival at Juan-les-Pins, July 16-30; Music & Fireworks Festival at Juan-les-Pins, Aug. 14, 17, 20 & 23.

Cannes: Music & Fireworks evening, July 14; Ray Charles concert, July 17; Martha Graham Dance Company, July 19; Bridge Festival, Aug. 12-15; 11th International Yachting Festival, Sept. 8-12.

Grasse: 1 Virtuosi di Roma, July 15. Coaraze: Soirées Occitanes (traditional Provençal evenings), July-August.

Fayence Tourette: Crafts Fair, July 24; Provençal Summer Fair, Aug. 21.

Hyères: Summer Jazz Festival, July 19-25; All Night Arts Festival, Aug. 7; Garlic Fair, Aug. 24.

Menton: International Fireworks Festival, Aug. 6, 9 and 13; Jazz on the Rocks at North Harbor Jetty, Sept. 3, 10, 17, 24.

Nice: Grande Parade du Jazz at Cimiez, July 9-19; Battle of Flowers, July 23; National Symphony Orchestra of Washington, Aug. 13; Wine Festival, September (first half).

Peïs: Chamber Music Concerts, all summer. Roquebrune-Cap Martin: Music and poetry evenings at the castle, July.

Saint-Tropez: Music Festival, Sept. 5-15.

Vallauris: Biennial Festival of Ceramic Art, July through September; Pottery Festival, Aug. 7.

Vence: Music Festival, July (second half); Festival of the Patron Saint Elizabeth, Aug. 6-8; Fashion Show (with period costumes), Aug. 23.

Villefranche-sur-Mer: Concert by Band of U.S. Sixth Fleet, July 14; Hungarian Folk Ballet, July 27.

## Jazz Festivals

Continued from page 11

### ■ Montpellier, France

The second Montpellier Jazz Festival takes place July 15-29. Organized by the Centre Culturel du Languedoc and the Conseil Général de l'Hérault, it is imaginatively programmed and efficiently produced and benefits from an energetic municipality that wants to prove it is forward looking. Graduate level workshops organized by International Music Seminars of Los Angeles offer instructors like Joe Diorio, Herbie Hancock, John Abercrombie and Michael Brecker. Concerts by Jean-Luc Ponty (July 15), Charlie Haden (July 17), Bass Desires (with John Scofield), and Horace Silver (July 19), Eddy Louiss (July 22). Tel: 67.79.65.51.

### ■ Darmstadt, West Germany

"That's Jazz — The Sound of the 20th Century," a combination exhibition and concert series sponsored by the city, will continue through Aug. 28. The theme is "to give an authentic picture of the profound impact this Afro-American music had on 20th century musical life . . . and through what channels and in what variations it has infiltrated into the popular cultures of all countries."

Described as a "scenic depiction of jazz history," it is in the Ausstellungshaus gallery on Europe Platz. It includes musical instruments illustrating African and European roots, Bix Beiderbecke's comet, an original piece of iron-work from the French Quarter in New Orleans, Louis Armstrong's trumpet, a replica of an early recording studio, scenes illustrating social and political conditions during the swing era, evidence of the official intolerance practiced against the so-called "Swing-Jungle" by the Nazis, Charlie Parker memorabilia and documents relevant to the growth of jazz in Europe. Films such as "Ornette Coleman: Made in America" (July 8) and "Jazz On A Summer's Day" (July 9) are also scheduled.

Live concerts include Art Blakey's Jazz Messengers (July 15), James Blood Ulmer (July 24) and the young British saxophone sensation Andy Sheppard (July 31).

### ■ The Hague, The Netherlands

North Sea Jazz Festival, The Hague (July 8-10): 270 hours of live jazz of every size and shape in three days under one roof in 12 rooms of a congress center. Miles Davis, Ray Charles, Patti Brown, Oscar Peterson, B.B. King, Lionel Hampton, Carmen McRae, Eddie Harris, Scott Hamilton, Michel Petrucciani, John Lee Hooker, Ben Sidran and just about everybody listed above and below. Total schizophrenia — so much goes on at the same time you're sure that what's really happening is in another hall.



Christian Rose

### ■ Short List:

Umbria Jazz, Perugia, Italy (July 8-17); Bobby McFerrin, Milton Nascimento, Jackie McLean, Gerry Mulligan, others, PO Box 228, 06100, Perugia.

Pori Jazz Festival, Pori, Finland (July 9-17); Irakere, Benny Wallace, James Moody, and more. Tel: (30) 643.043.

Halle That Jazz, Grande Halle, La Villette, Paris (July 2-3); Helen Merrill, Modern Jazz Quartet, Von and Chico Freeman, Abdullah Ibrahim (Dollar Brand), etc. Tel: 42.49.30.80.

Jazz à Juan, Juan-les-Pins, France (July 20-23); Nina Simone (July 20), Jean-Luc Ponty (July 21), John McLaughlin (July 23), Stéphane Grappelli (July 27), Sonny Rollins (July 29), and that's not all. Tel: 93.33.95.64.

There are also festivals in July in Turin, Milan, Rome, Nimes and Vienne (France), Vienna (Austria), Lisbon and Stuttgart, to name a few. Mostly permutations of the above personnel.

under the 30-year-old Finnish conductor Esa-Pekka Salonen had the

public stamping and boozing with the announcement that "due to

technical problems," she would not

sing the "Liebestod" from Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde." As consolations and to thunderous applause she repeated the final scene of "Salomé," perhaps even better than the first time. At a reception after the concert it was a main topic of conversation. The story was that Salonen had not allowed enough time for Caballé to sing it with

so little preparation.

From a modest start in 1951, the festival grew yearly in stature with the dedicated work of men like Antonio Gallego Burn, Antonio de la Heras, Ataulfo Argenta and Manuel Sola Beset by financial problems, they cherished a letter from Dame Margot Fonteyn offering to come and dance without fee.

During the Franco years, according to the press director, José Antonio Lacarrer, "they neither helped [no financial aid] nor hindered us —

music you know is difficult to cen-

ter." But with city support and private contributions it somehow struggled through and established itself.

The concert continues through

July 6, and until July 9 there are

special concerts connected with

the annual Manuel de Falla courses for

contemporary music. Falla lived

for many years in Granada. The

beautiful Manuel de Falla Auditorium, built several years ago, was

set on fire by a disgruntled city employee. It was restored in a matter of weeks, without missing a

note.

July 2 and 3, the Geneva Ballet

performs in the Generalife

gardens for parking lots, nor the

borders that wander about the

palaces and the grounds, can completely dispel the enchantment of

Granada, and it is an especially

poignant city during the festival.

Faignt with Caballé and the

Philharmonia Orchestra of London

under the soft-spoken manner

she is dedicated to putting Granada in the front rank of European

festivals.

Her immediate plans are two-

fold:

to have less contemporary

music and more flamenco,

the classic

Andalusian music,

and to have the

Philharmonia in residence for a

week next season, giving not only

large but small concerts daily.

And after the concert it was a main topic of conversation. The story was that Salonen had not allowed enough time for Caballé to sing it with

so little preparation.

The concert continues through

July 6, and until July 9 there are

special concerts connected with

the annual Manuel de Falla courses for

contemporary music. Falla lived

for many years in Granada. The

beautiful Manuel de Falla Auditorium, built several years ago, was

set on fire by a disgruntled city

employee. It was restored in a matter of weeks, without missing a

note.

The concert continues through

July 6, and until July 9 there are

special concerts connected with

the annual Manuel de Falla courses for

contemporary music. Falla lived



## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Top 50 U.S. Exporters Ride High  
1987 Overseas Sales Reached \$80 Billion, Survey Shows

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Top U.S. exporting companies, led by General Motor Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Boeing Co., did well last year as the cheaper dollar buoyed overseas sales, a survey shows.

The 50 leading exporters, ranked by Fortune magazine, recorded exports worth \$80 billion in 1987, up 8 percent from 1986. Total U.S. exports rose 11 percent to \$235 billion, the largest increase for any year this decade, the magazine said in its July 18 issue.

Exports continued to climb this year, Fortune noted, reaching \$29 billion in March for the highest monthly showing ever.

Auto parts, electronic components, computers, chemicals and other industrial goods were the best-performing export products last year, accounting for \$20 billion or about 80 percent of all exports.

But Fortune noted that even farm equipment, down for three years, made a dramatic turn-

around, with exports rising 10 percent to \$29 billion.

General Motors headed the Fortune 50 list for the ninth consecutive year, with 1987 exports totaling \$8.73 billion. Ford, the second biggest U.S. automaker, eased out of the No. 2 slot. The car manufacturers' shipments have long been underpinned by an assembly agreement with Canada.

Boeing slipped after losing more than \$1 billion in sales of its 747 jumbo jets. Other aerospace companies had similar difficulties, including Lockheed, which dropped 14 places because of fewer deliveries of its C-130 Hercules transport planes and P-3 anti-submarine aircraft, Fortune said.

Among companies to appear on Fortune's annual list for the first time were Cummins Engine, Xerox, Hoechst Celanese and Eihui, which makes petroleum additives and specialty chemicals.

The 50, ranked by 1987 export sales, are:

General Motors, \$8.73 billion, 12; Ford, \$8.59 billion, 74; Alcoa, \$5.72 billion, 12; Occidental Petroleum, \$3.12 billion, 77; Textron, \$3.07 billion, 28; Rockwell International, \$2.93 billion, 42; Merck, \$2.92 billion, 97; Amoco, \$2.92 billion, 24; Dresser Industries, \$2.84 billion, 152.

Fiat, \$2.79 billion, 48; Lockheed, \$2.78 billion, 75; Textron, \$2.67 billion, 157; Monsoen, \$2.67 billion, 116; International Paper, \$2.67 billion, 10; ITT, \$2.65 billion, 154; Raytheon, \$1.05 billion, 145.

FMC, \$2.52 billion, 19; Honeywell, \$2.51 billion, 37; Intel, \$2.51 billion, 28; Rockwell International, \$2.51 billion, 42; Merck, \$2.52 billion, 97; Amoco, \$2.52 billion, 24; Dresser Industries, \$2.54 billion, 152.

Fiat, \$2.51 billion, 48; Lockheed, \$2.51 billion, 75; General Data, \$2.45 billion, 154; Phillips Petroleum, \$2.44 billion, 4; NCR, \$2.43 billion, 73.

Ex LTV, \$2.38 billion, 95; Dow, \$2.35 billion, 10; Dresser Industries, \$2.35 billion, 214; Xerox, \$2.32 billion, 35 percent.

Arthur Daniels Midland, \$2.32 billion, 17; DuPont, \$2.27 billion, 22; United Technologies, \$2.19 billion, 264; United Technologies, \$2.07 billion, 121; Digital Equipment, \$1.92 billion, 205.

Pitney Bowes, \$1.79 billion, 74; Hewlett-Packard, \$1.77 billion, 157; Alcoa, \$1.76 billion, 12; Occidental Petroleum, \$1.72 billion, 77; Textron, \$1.72 billion, 28; Rockwell International, \$1.72 billion, 42; Merck, \$1.72 billion, 97; Amoco, \$1.72 billion, 24; Dresser Industries, \$1.72 billion, 152.

Fiat, \$1.71 billion, 48; Lockheed, \$1.71 billion, 75; General Data, \$1.65 billion, 154; Phillips Petroleum, \$1.64 billion, 4; NCR, \$1.63 billion, 73.

Ex LTV, \$1.63 billion, 95; Dow, \$1.62 billion, 10; Dresser Industries, \$1.62 billion, 214; Xerox, \$1.62 billion, 35 percent.

Arthur Daniels Midland, \$1.62 billion, 17; DuPont, \$1.61 billion, 22; United Technologies, \$1.61 billion, 264; United Technologies, \$1.61 billion, 121; Digital Equipment, \$1.61 billion, 205.

Pitney Bowes, \$1.57 billion, 74; Hewlett-Packard, \$1.57 billion, 157; Alcoa, \$1.57 billion, 12; Occidental Petroleum, \$1.57 billion, 77; Textron, \$1.57 billion, 28; Rockwell International, \$1.57 billion, 42; Merck, \$1.57 billion, 97; Amoco, \$1.57 billion, 24; Dresser Industries, \$1.57 billion, 152.

Fiat, \$1.56 billion, 48; Lockheed, \$1.56 billion, 75; General Data, \$1.55 billion, 154; Phillips Petroleum, \$1.54 billion, 4; NCR, \$1.53 billion, 73.

Arthur Daniels Midland, \$1.53 billion, 17; DuPont, \$1.52 billion, 22; United Technologies, \$1.52 billion, 264; United Technologies, \$1.52 billion, 121; Digital Equipment, \$1.52 billion, 205.

Pitney Bowes, \$1.51 billion, 74; Hewlett-Packard, \$1.51 billion, 157; Alcoa, \$1.51 billion, 12; Occidental Petroleum, \$1.51 billion, 77; Textron, \$1.51 billion, 28; Rockwell International, \$1.51 billion, 42; Merck, \$1.51 billion, 97; Amoco, \$1.51 billion, 24; Dresser Industries, \$1.51 billion, 152.

Fiat, \$1.50 billion, 48; Lockheed, \$1.50 billion, 75; General Data, \$1.49 billion, 154; Phillips Petroleum, \$1.48 billion, 4; NCR, \$1.47 billion, 73.

Arthur Daniels Midland, \$1.47 billion, 17; DuPont, \$1.46 billion, 22; United Technologies, \$1.46 billion, 264; United Technologies, \$1.46 billion, 121; Digital Equipment, \$1.46 billion, 205.

Pitney Bowes, \$1.45 billion, 74; Hewlett-Packard, \$1.45 billion, 157; Alcoa, \$1.45 billion, 12; Occidental Petroleum, \$1.45 billion, 77; Textron, \$1.45 billion, 28; Rockwell International, \$1.45 billion, 42; Merck, \$1.45 billion, 97; Amoco, \$1.45 billion, 24; Dresser Industries, \$1.45 billion, 152.

Fiat, \$1.44 billion, 48; Lockheed, \$1.44 billion, 75; General Data, \$1.43 billion, 154; Phillips Petroleum, \$1.42 billion, 4; NCR, \$1.41 billion, 73.

Arthur Daniels Midland, \$1.43 billion, 17; DuPont, \$1.42 billion, 22; United Technologies, \$1.42 billion, 264; United Technologies, \$1.42 billion, 121; Digital Equipment, \$1.42 billion, 205.

Pitney Bowes, \$1.41 billion, 74; Hewlett-Packard, \$1.41 billion, 157; Alcoa, \$1.41 billion, 12; Occidental Petroleum, \$1.41 billion, 77; Textron, \$1.41 billion, 28; Rockwell International, \$1.41 billion, 42; Merck, \$1.41 billion, 97; Amoco, \$1.41 billion, 24; Dresser Industries, \$1.41 billion, 152.

Fiat, \$1.40 billion, 48; Lockheed, \$1.40 billion, 75; General Data, \$1.39 billion, 154; Phillips Petroleum, \$1.38 billion, 4; NCR, \$1.37 billion, 73.

Arthur Daniels Midland, \$1.39 billion, 17; DuPont, \$1.38 billion, 22; United Technologies, \$1.38 billion, 264; United Technologies, \$1.38 billion, 121; Digital Equipment, \$1.38 billion, 205.

Pitney Bowes, \$1.37 billion, 74; Hewlett-Packard, \$1.37 billion, 157; Alcoa, \$1.37 billion, 12; Occidental Petroleum, \$1.37 billion, 77; Textron, \$1.37 billion, 28; Rockwell International, \$1.37 billion, 42; Merck, \$1.37 billion, 97; Amoco, \$1.37 billion, 24; Dresser Industries, \$1.37 billion, 152.

Fiat, \$1.36 billion, 48; Lockheed, \$1.36 billion, 75; General Data, \$1.35 billion, 154; Phillips Petroleum, \$1.34 billion, 4; NCR, \$1.33 billion, 73.

Arthur Daniels Midland, \$1.35 billion, 17; DuPont, \$1.34 billion, 22; United Technologies, \$1.34 billion, 264; United Technologies, \$1.34 billion, 121; Digital Equipment, \$1.34 billion, 205.

Pitney Bowes, \$1.33 billion, 74; Hewlett-Packard, \$1.33 billion, 157; Alcoa, \$1.33 billion, 12; Occidental Petroleum, \$1.33 billion, 77; Textron, \$1.33 billion, 28; Rockwell International, \$1.33 billion, 42; Merck, \$1.33 billion, 97; Amoco, \$1.33 billion, 24; Dresser Industries, \$1.33 billion, 152.

Fiat, \$1.32 billion, 48; Lockheed, \$1.32 billion, 75; General Data, \$1.31 billion, 154; Phillips Petroleum, \$1.30 billion, 4; NCR, \$1.29 billion, 73.

Arthur Daniels Midland, \$1.31 billion, 17; DuPont, \$1.30 billion, 22; United Technologies, \$1.30 billion, 264; United Technologies, \$1.30 billion, 121; Digital Equipment, \$1.30 billion, 205.

Pitney Bowes, \$1.30 billion, 74; Hewlett-Packard, \$1.30 billion, 157; Alcoa, \$1.30 billion, 12; Occidental Petroleum, \$1.30 billion, 77; Textron, \$1.30 billion, 28; Rockwell International, \$1.30 billion, 42; Merck, \$1.30 billion, 97; Amoco, \$1.30 billion, 24; Dresser Industries, \$1.30 billion, 152.

Fiat, \$1.29 billion, 48; Lockheed, \$1.29 billion, 75; General Data, \$1.28 billion, 154; Phillips Petroleum, \$1.27 billion, 4; NCR, \$1.26 billion, 73.

Arthur Daniels Midland, \$1.28 billion, 17; DuPont, \$1.27 billion, 22; United Technologies, \$1.27 billion, 264; United Technologies, \$1.27 billion, 121; Digital Equipment, \$1.27 billion, 205.

Pitney Bowes, \$1.27 billion, 74; Hewlett-Packard, \$1.27 billion, 157; Alcoa, \$1.27 billion, 12; Occidental Petroleum, \$1.27 billion, 77; Textron, \$1.27 billion, 28; Rockwell International, \$1.27 billion, 42; Merck, \$1.27 billion, 97; Amoco, \$1.27 billion, 24; Dresser Industries, \$1.27 billion, 152.

Fiat, \$1.26 billion, 48; Lockheed, \$1.26 billion, 75; General Data, \$1.25 billion, 154; Phillips Petroleum, \$1.24 billion, 4; NCR, \$1.23 billion, 73.

Arthur Daniels Midland, \$1.25 billion, 17; DuPont, \$1.24 billion, 22; United Technologies, \$1.24 billion, 264; United Technologies, \$1.24 billion, 121; Digital Equipment, \$1.24 billion, 205.

Pitney Bowes, \$1.24 billion, 74; Hewlett-Packard, \$1.24 billion, 157; Alcoa, \$1.24 billion, 12; Occidental Petroleum, \$1.24 billion, 77; Textron, \$1.24 billion, 28; Rockwell International, \$1.24 billion, 42; Merck, \$1.24 billion, 97; Amoco, \$1.24 billion, 24; Dresser Industries, \$1.24 billion, 152.

Fiat, \$1.23 billion, 48; Lockheed, \$1.23 billion, 75; General Data, \$1.22 billion, 154; Phillips Petroleum, \$1.21 billion, 4; NCR, \$1.20 billion, 73.

Arthur Daniels Midland, \$1.22 billion, 17; DuPont, \$1.21 billion, 22; United Technologies, \$1.21 billion, 264; United Technologies, \$1.21 billion, 121; Digital Equipment, \$1.21 billion, 205.

Pitney Bowes, \$1.21 billion, 74; Hewlett-Packard, \$1.21 billion, 157; Alcoa, \$1.21 billion, 12; Occidental Petroleum, \$1.21 billion, 77; Textron, \$1.21 billion, 28; Rockwell International, \$1.21 billion, 42; Merck, \$1.21 billion, 97; Amoco, \$1.21 billion, 24; Dresser Industries, \$1.21 billion, 152.

Fiat, \$1.20 billion, 48; Lockheed, \$1.20 billion, 75; General Data, \$1.19 billion, 154; Phillips Petroleum, \$1.18 billion, 4; NCR, \$1.17 billion, 73.

Arthur Daniels Midland, \$1.19 billion, 17; DuPont, \$1.18 billion, 22; United Technologies, \$1.18 billion, 264; United Technologies, \$1.18 billion, 121; Digital Equipment, \$1.18 billion, 205.

Pitney Bowes, \$1.18 billion, 74; Hewlett-Packard, \$1.18 billion, 157; Alcoa, \$1.18 billion, 12; Occidental Petroleum, \$1.18 billion, 77; Textron, \$1.18 billion, 28; Rockwell International, \$1.18 billion, 42; Merck, \$1.18 billion, 97; Amoco, \$1.18 billion, 24; Dresser Industries, \$1.18 billion, 152.

Fiat, \$1.17 billion, 48; Lockheed, \$1.17 billion, 75; General Data, \$1.16 billion, 154; Phillips Petroleum, \$1.15 billion, 4; NCR, \$1.14 billion, 73.

Arthur Daniels Midland, \$1.16 billion, 17; DuPont, \$1.15 billion, 22; United Technologies, \$1.15 billion, 264; United Technologies, \$1.15 billion, 121; Digital Equipment, \$1.15 billion, 205.

Pitney Bowes, \$1.15 billion, 74; Hewlett-Packard, \$1.15 billion, 157; Alcoa, \$1.15 billion, 12; Occidental Petroleum, \$1.15 billion, 77; Textron, \$1.15 billion, 28; Rockwell International, \$1.15 billion, 42; Merck, \$1.15 billion, 97; Amoco, \$1.15 billion, 24; Dresser Industries, \$1.15 billion, 152.

Fiat, \$1.14 billion, 48; Lockheed, \$1.14 billion, 75; General Data, \$1.13 billion, 154; Phillips Petroleum, \$1.12 billion, 4; NCR, \$1.11 billion, 73.

Arthur Daniels Midland, \$1.13 billion, 17; DuPont, \$1.12 billion, 22; United Technologies, \$1.12 billion, 264; United Technologies, \$1.12 billion, 121; Digital Equipment, \$1.12 billion, 205.

Pitney Bowes, \$1.12 billion, 74; Hewlett-Packard, \$1.12 billion, 157; Alcoa, \$1.12 billion, 12; Occidental Petroleum, \$1.12 billion, 77; Textron, \$1.12 billion, 28; Rockwell International, \$1.12 billion, 42; Merck, \$1.12 billion, 97; Amoco, \$1.12 billion, 24; Dresser Industries, \$1.12 billion, 152.

Fiat, \$1.11 billion, 48; Lockheed, \$1.11 billion, 75; General Data, \$1.10 billion, 154; Phillips Petroleum, \$1.09 billion, 4; NCR, \$1.08 billion, 73.

Arthur Daniels Midland, \$1.10 billion, 17; DuPont, \$1.09 billion, 22; United Technologies, \$1.09 billion, 264; United Technologies, \$1.09 billion, 121; Digital Equipment, \$1.09 billion, 205.

Pitney Bowes, \$1.09 billion, 74; Hewlett-Packard, \$1.09 billion, 157; Alcoa, \$1.09 billion, 12; Occidental Petroleum, \$1.09 billion, 77; Textron, \$1.09 billion, 28; Rockwell International, \$1.09 billion, 42; Merck, \$1.09 billion, 97; Amoco, \$1.09 billion, 24; Dresser Industries, \$1.09 billion, 152.

Fiat, \$1.08 billion, 48; Lockheed, \$1.08 billion, 75; General Data, \$1.07 billion, 154; Phillips Petroleum, \$1.06 billion, 4; NCR, \$1.05 billion, 73.

Arthur Daniels Midland, \$1.07 billion, 17; DuPont, \$1.06 billion, 22; United Technologies, \$1.06 billion, 264; United Technologies, \$1.06 billion, 121; Digital Equipment, \$1.06 billion, 205.

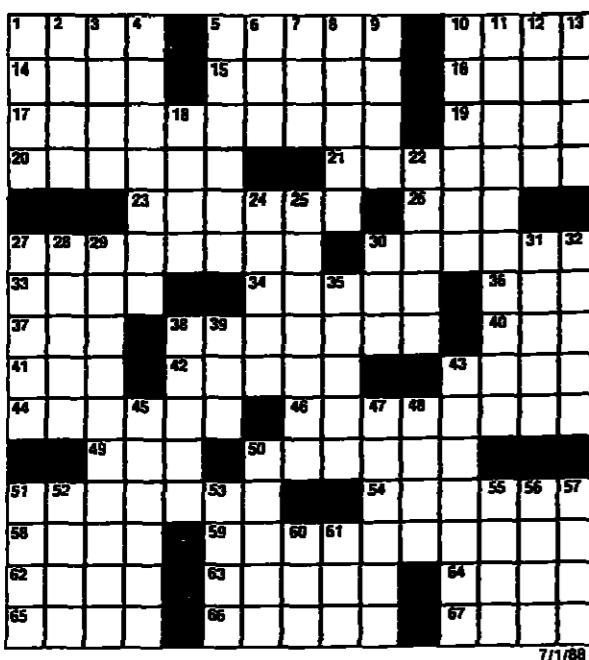
Pitney Bowes, \$1.06 billion, 74; Hewlett-Packard, \$1.06 billion, 157; Alcoa, \$1.06 billion, 12; Occidental Petroleum, \$1.06 billion, 77; Textron, \$1.06 billion, 28; Rockwell International, \$1.06 billion, 42; Merck, \$1.06 billion, 97; Amoco, \$1.06 billion, 24; Dresser Industries, \$1.06 billion, 152.

Fiat, \$1.05 billion, 48; Lockheed, \$1.05 billion, 75; General Data, \$1.04 billion, 154; Phillips Petroleum, \$1.03 billion, 4; NCR, \$1.02 billion, 73.

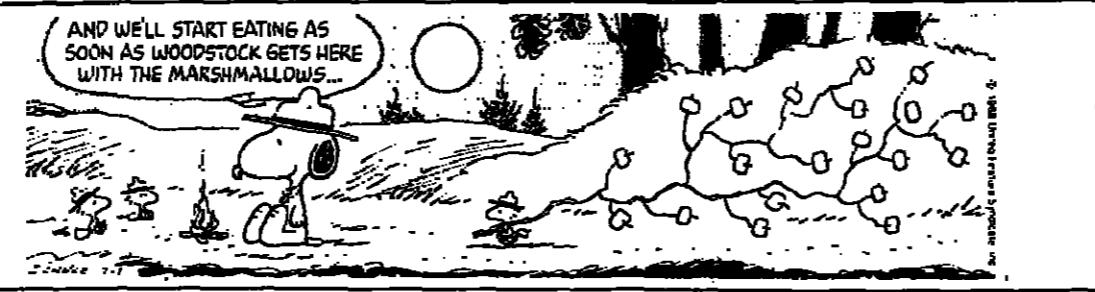
Arthur Daniels Midland, \$1.04 billion, 17; DuPont, \$1.03 billion, 22; United Technologies, \$1.03 billion, 264; United Technologies, \$1.03 billion, 121; Digital Equipment, \$1







## PEANUTS



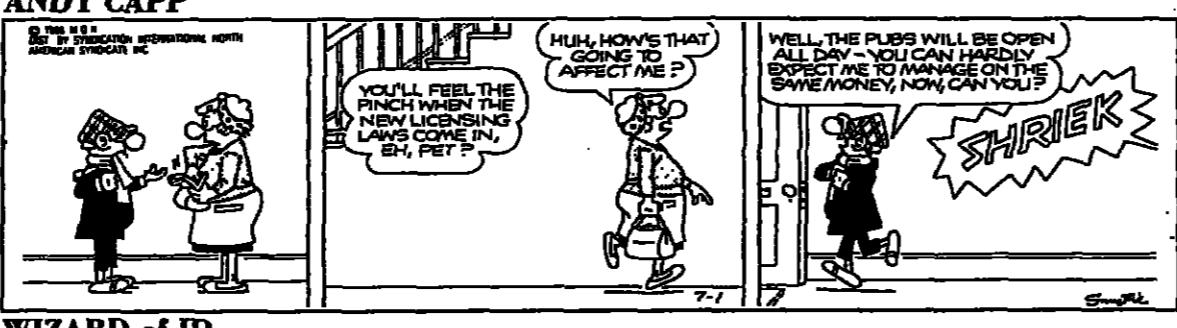
## BLONDIE



## BEETIE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



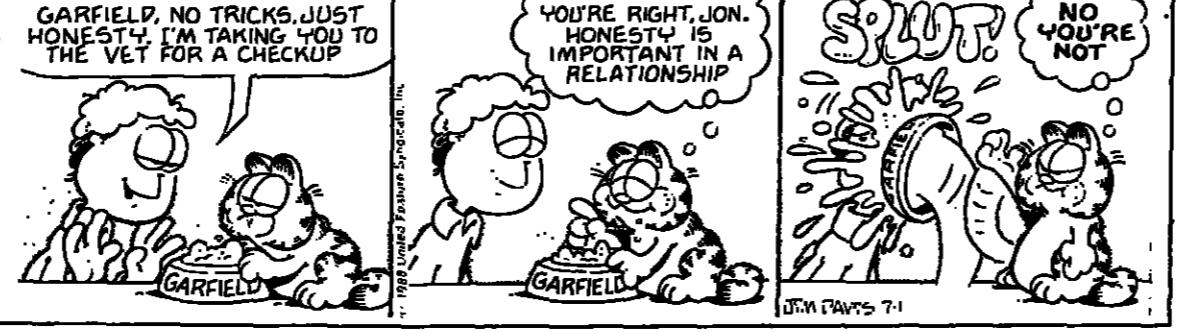
## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



**ACROSS**

- 1 Desire
- 5 Mauser, e.g.
- 10 Ottoman leader
- 14 Pillaster
- 15 Inventor Howe
- 16 Snatch
- 17 Elderly ones
- 19 Level
- 20 Felt
- 21 Tardy
- 23 Builds
- 26 Part of OTB
- 27 Give rise to
- 30 Prevents
- 33 Sale or stick type
- 34 Cubic decimetre
- 36 Charged particle
- 37 Inlet
- 38 Hatter's plush pads
- 40 Simian
- 41 Brown's league
- 42 Hole
- 43 Broth, to Burns
- 44 Strike a new
- 46 Fenced off
- 49 Indeterminate amount
- 50 Stellar

**DOWN**

- 1 Wits
- 2 Concerning
- 3 Mikita of hockey
- 4 Rube
- 5 Thatched
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## OBSERVER

## Jack-the-Pruner's Tale

By Russell Baker

**N**EW YORK — The author of "Pruning the Insolent Wisteria," Sheppard Hepps, found himself on Phil Donahue's talk show. The studio audience threatened to prune him limb by limb.

Three years had Mrs. C.K. (full name withheld because of cowardice) waited for tickets to attend the Donahue show, she testified through tears.

"Only to find out that the guest on my big day was a pruner," she said. "Not even a honey-sweet pruner. But a wisteria pruner. Anybody can prune wisteria if they've got a chain saw."

The same story was told by scores of enraged women placed under police restraint after trampling Phil to reach the wretched Hepps.

Thirty-nine years married to the same woman, no philandering since 1941, had never experienced incestuous experiences, hadn't even had a sex-change operation. If he had waited years for a ticket to the studio, Hepps conceded, he might have been a mite let down, too, upon discovering that the guest was the author of a book on pruning.

Quick to learn from experience, Hepps appeared for Oprah Winfrey's show armed with a fully matured wisteria vine.

When the audience surged after learning that a pruner had doomed its dreams of primrose, the wisteria wrapped its crushing coils around the charging vanguard and might have finished off a dozen or two, except for an extremely deft demonstration by Hepps, based on his chapter "Pruning Under Pressure."

This drew immediate applause from the audience, which assumed that Hepps was the widely sought killer known only as Jack the Crusher and that he was appearing incognito in the guise of a harmless, boring, pruning book author.

Yes, Hepps later confessed, he loved the roar of the crowd too much to disillusion them. Straining for the criminal patois, he thrilled millions by saying, "I ain't saying I'm the Crusher, and I ain't saying I ain't."

The wisteria he had brought was so distressed by this coarse appeal to vulgar tastes that it threw a couple of coils around his neck and waist — not with murderous intent, just to remind him that he had a higher calling.

Chastened by this proof that a wisteria had better taste than he did, Hepps let the vine haul him out of the studio while the receding audience screamed in happy anticipation of headlines reporting Jack the Crusher crushed by his own petard.

His publisher deemed the publicity splendid but didn't deem the Jack-the-Crusher act at all. In fact, he discredited it. It did nothing to sell "Pruning the Insolent Wisteria."

Hepps proposed writing a new book: "Training the Murderous Wisteria." The publisher had a better idea: "Ever bear of Jack the Pruner?" he asked.

Hadn't everyone heard of Jack the Pruner, the monstrous slasher whose victims died of thousands of subtly placed cuts that drew no blood but just let all the sap run out? Baffled theorists theorized that he was a man with an advanced degree in pruning.

So it was that Hepps returned home one night, exhausted from autographing books at the Goose Creek Herb Guild, to find both television and digging crews, a big audience and Geraldo Rivera in his cellar.

Hepps thought: They are digging for Al Capone's treasure right here in my cellar. If they find it, I may be so rich I'll never have to write another book and be humiliated on another talk show again.

Furious applause as the audience recognized him. He heard Geraldo saying, "Look closely at this face, ladies and gentlemen. It could be the criminal face of one of the most vicious cruel —"

Hepps's publisher had tipped Geraldo that behind a concrete wall in the Hepps cellar lay hidden Jack's sap-stained pruning shears. Hepps himself ran for safety when he saw the sledgehammer start the ultimate blow, but everyone else was buried and a few people collapsed into the cellar to trembleous audience applause.

Convicted of maintaining a house unsafe for television, Hepps was sentenced to the "Morton Downey Jr. Show," where Mort pruned the suspender buttons off his guest's pants, cut off his necktie with electric hedge clippers and threw him out.

New York Times Service

## Soviet Historian Tackles Stalin

By David Remnick

*Washington Post Service*

**M**OSCOW — The historian wears ribbons — 10 rows of military decorations down the chest of his pale-green uniform. A general in the Soviet Army, Dimitri Volkogonov is in the midst of one of this country's most essential works-in-progress — a two-volume biography of Stalin.

No political figure, not even Lenin, has shaped the current Soviet state as much as Stalin. Responsible for millions of deaths during his reign of terror, Stalin also left behind an authoritarian political system ridged with what Mikhail Gorbachev has called the "disease" of bureaucracy and command-style administration.

Volkogonov is a delegate to the special conference now going on in the Kremlin. Volkogonov was in the Palace of Congress as Gorbachev gave one of the most important political speeches here since 1956, when Nikita Khrushchev exposed Stalin's crimes.

But for all the unbridled talk and articles in the press about Stalin's "personality cult," the Soviet Union has still not permitted publication of a respectable, scholarly biography. Volkogonov's work, "Triumph and Tragedy," is due for publication next year and will be excerpted in the journal October.

"I want to write the truth above all," Volkogonov said Wednesday in a meeting with Western and Soviet reporters. "We need the truth about Stalin. I want to show how the triumph of one person brought about the triumph of a whole nation."

Volkogonov is attached to his subject by his 83 years old. My father was an agronomist. Someone didn't like him. One night he was summoned to a meeting. He never came back."

Ten years ago, working with scant hope of publication, Volkogonov, who is also director of the Institute of Military History, began research for the biography by interviewing people who knew Stalin. Later, he asked for, and was given access to, material in the Library of Congress.

But the crucial information on Stalin — the information that should set Volkogonov's work apart from others published both here and abroad — is in archives that had been hidden from historians for decades. When Gorbachev decided that his reform program demanded a full accounting of the Stalin era, officials allowed Volkogonov access to thousands of these documents.

"Nobody has had the chance to see as many papers about Stalin as I have," he said. Volkogonov said that he has read thousands of notes, letters and reports dictated by Stalin. Unlike previous Soviet historians, he is "absolutely" convinced that Stalin personally ordered executions and state terror. "He knew perfectly well what was happening at the time," said Volkogonov.

"When I looked at the archives of the Military Tribunal, I was sick. I couldn't sleep all night. Suspects were asked, 'Do you plead guilty?' They'd answer one way or the other, but it didn't matter. They were executed all the same. What kind of cynicism could be behind that? There is a thin thread between life and death, and if a man tries to break that thread, he breaks the thread of the development of the universe."

Western historians have long been involved studying population figures to determine just how many millions died from Stalin's arrogance and cruelty. Asked about his own estimate, Volkogonov said, "It will be in the book."

There are intellectuals here who find it difficult to trust a military man to write a definitive biography of Stalin. Others say that Volkogonov's earlier works (he is the author of 30 books on philosophy and history) are not at the highest standard of historical research. "He tries to be balanced, as if there were some good things and some bad," said one writer. "But how can you be balanced about the Devil?"

"As a Stalin biographer, I am very happy that a Stalin biographer has appeared in the Soviet Union," said Robert C. Tucker, professor of politics emeritus at Princeton University, in a telephone interview. "When I see Professor Volkogonov's two volumes, I will, next year, I will form my own opinion."

Tucker is also the author of "Stalin as Revolutionary," a psychobiography of the tyrant.

There are signs that the Soviets may finally publish "Let History Judge," the dissident historian Roy Medvedev's unsparing account



Stalin, subject of two-volume biography.

of Stalin's crimes. Newspapers are filled with increasingly accurate accounts of the purges, the forced collectivization of the countryside and the Hitler-Stalin Pact.

But for the moment, Volkogonov's book is the only completely new biography in the works. Last week, readers of the Communist Party newspaper Pravda got a chance to see an excerpt, a long description of Stalin's actions before the start of World War II.

Stalin's habit of "hearing only what he wanted to hear," writes Volkogonov, led him to sign a foolish pact with Hitler and left him unprepared for the Nazi invasion. He charges Stalin "with a lack of courage" and the "treason" of purging countless members of the military hierarchy in the years before the war.

Although Stalin's rival, Leon Trotsky, will likely be rehabilitated by a panel of historians, Volkogonov said that the alternatives to Stalin would have led to "similar deformations in the state."

"As an intellectual, Trotsky might have been better suited for the job," Volkogonov said, "but he loved himself even more than the revolution. He was a poor politician. He was like Benito Mussolini, who said that after 50 years on earth he'd never met a man more intelligent than himself." Stalin, on the other hand, did not value beautiful objects, his friends, books — nothing. Volkogonov said, "except power. He loved power."

Another rival, Nikolai Bucharin, "lacked the will to lead," Volkogonov said, "and Stalin knew how to exploit those weaknesses."

Volkogonov said that he is convinced that Stalin was "morally to blame" for the assassinations of Sergei Kirov and Trotsky. Stalin used the murder of Kirov as an excuse to root out political opponents and begin the purges of the 1930s.

"Stalin might not have given direct orders to kill Kirov, but there were men around Stalin who understood him and didn't always need direct orders to know what to do," he said.

Said Tucker: "On matters of interpretation, there will probably be points of agreement and disagreement. For example, in my view, Stalin was not only 'morally to blame' for the murder of Kirov, but politically responsible as well. But on one point I am in strong agreement with the Soviet professor — namely that the triumph of this one man, Stalin, led to the tragedy of a whole nation."

When Volkogonov published the excerpt in Pravda, he received 3,000 letters. Two-thirds of them supported his work and criticized Stalin. The rest, he said, were either from Stalinists or from people "who just wanted to harass me."

Volkogonov said his biography is to help his own people learn their past and learn to surfer that past with clarity. "King Solomon said that a person must learn how to suffer," he said, "and we who do not learn how to suffer cannot learn history."

## PEOPLE

## Palace Buying British

YORKSHIRE — Buckingham Palace is expected to announce next week that a British company will replace Parish-Hadley, the New York concern chosen to decorate the mock-Tudor house being built for the Duke and Duchess of York near Windsor Castle. Though Parish-Hadley was the couple's first choice, The New York Times reported that it is believed that Queen Elizabeth put an end to their plans because of the negative publicity surrounding the selection of an American decorator, and also because of the estimated \$1 million cost. "Royalty just doesn't like spending money," said Tom Parr, a director of Colefax & Fowler, decorators to London. "Nor do they like publicity." At Parish-Hadley, founded by Sir Peter and Lady Parish-Hadley, a partner in the company.

The American Rose Society has awarded its highest honor to the Hare Krishna community in New Vrindaban, West Virginia, for its rose garden. The Krishnas' roses showed no signs of disease or blight and had "lots of healthy growth" despite the U.S. drought, Archie Bryant, a Rose Society spokesman, said. The devotees pamper the roses with hand watering but like most gardeners use pesticides, despite the Hindu doctrine of respect for all forms of life, said the New Vrindaban garden director Betty Hickey.

Michael Jackson will go ahead with a planned British tour despite quarantine laws banning his pet chimpanzee. Jackson was allowed to take the simian into Japan last year and he would have liked to bring him to Britain, a CBS records spokesman said. "Bunny Williams, a partner in the company.

Stevie Wonder, 38, says he is serious about wanting to one day become mayor of Detroit. During an interview on a Detroit radio station he said that if Coleman Young, the longtime Detroit mayor, or ever decides to step aside, he's interested. Young, who is 70 and has been mayor of Detroit since 1974, has shown no indication of giving up his job. . . . Patrick J. Kennedy, the 30-year-old son of Senator Edward Kennedy, said he will run for office, challenging a long-time legislator in Rhode Island, where he attends college. Kennedy will face John M. Skelton Jr., five-term state representative, in the Sept. 14 primary. The winner is virtually assured of election in the heavily Democratic district.

Tony Curtis has launched a cultural foundation to restore two major Hungarian synagogues and 1,300 Jewish cemeteries in the Communist country. The Emanuel Foundation for Hungarian Culture, which Curtis dedicated to the memory of 600,000 Jewish Holocaust victims in Hungary, plans to start a major fund-raising drive to repair the synagogues and other Jewish institutions. About 80,000 Jews live in Hungary, the largest such community in Central Europe. Curtis, 63, was born in New York on record on that old one."

A Norwegian coin dealer has bought thousands of Scandinavian gold coins in London for \$15 million in what British art dealers said was the largest single purchase of collectors' coins. A spokesman for fine art dealers Spink and Son, which handled the sale, said Olav Aamodt bought 100,000 coins from an unnamed seller.

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A Shift  
in Policy  
For Seoul  
Int. Seeks to End  
World Isolation  
of North Korea

By Don Oberdorfer  
and Fred Hiatt  
Washington — President Roh Tae-woo, who has been a major shift in policy, is continuing a major shift in policy, as South Korea's new leader seeks to isolate North Korea and the United States, and the Chinese government.

The imprisoned apartheid fighter Nelson Mandela is getting a birthday present from an unexpected source — the South African government. Authorities will allow Mandela a six-hour meeting with 15 members of his family to celebrate his 70th birthday, which is July 18. Prison officials called Mandela's wife, Winnie, to tell her about the visit, which had not even been requested. A benefit rock concert will be held in London earlier this month to mark the birthday. Mandela, who began serving a life sentence in 1964, is in good physical shape, says his lawyer, Ismail Ayob. "He has an exercise bicycle. We had to get a new one for him quite recently because the earlier one was worn and discarded in a corner from use. He probably holds a world record on that old one."

Mr. Roh's new posture of integration with North Korea will appear in a corresponding shift in policy, as well as in a new policy of "openness" toward the United States. The United States, taking a lead in South Korea's re-education of international community, will be the first to take place there in September. South Korea has the self-confidence and the economic and political strength to deal with the world in a friendlier fashion.

Mr. Roh's new posture of integration with North Korea reflects a deep and widespread yearning in the South for greater understanding of the world. South Korea, where a tradition of isolationism has been fought in the early 1950s and which remains among the world's most dangerous areas of conflict.

The emerging diplomatic shift toward North Korea, which first emerged in Mr. Roh's meeting with the South Korean press earlier this week and was given greater definition Friday, is part of a broad redefinition of official policies toward the Communist adversary.

He justification for it is an answer to the official in Mr. Roh's meeting and by other officials in recent days on a belief that South Korea's new leader, Mihail S. Gorbachev, of the Soviet Union, is seeking to encourage the world to move toward a more open and peaceful world.

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